## INTERESTED PARTIES MEETING

RE: RULES OF PRACTICE

OCTOBER 18, 2006 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Reported by: Beverly D. Toms

CSR No. 1662

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Sacramento, California October 18, 2006

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MR. LAMBERT: Good morning. Thanks for participating in the interested parties process for the nth time today on the rule -- Board of Equalization Rules for Tax Appeals project.

Your participation is appreciated and we hope we can improve the Board's regulations.

This morning we're here to discuss the Board's Rules for Tax Appeals as a result of a 15-month long effort to compile the Board's current procedures for handling all types of appeals, make them more efficient and understandable; addresses various procedural issues and determine which procedures are best suited for being promulgated as regulations.

I'm not going to recount the various chapters again here, but I will say today we have -- I guess now there's five handouts and there's a couple more.

We have the rules in their present form. The written comments submitted by Mr. Lenny Goldberg.

Written comments submitted by Mr. Joseph Vinatieri.

Staff responses to the interested parties' comments.

And redacted -- other than the written comments being distributed today for the first time -- and redacted hearing summary prepared for the Business Taxes oral hearing just to give you an idea of what's included if you don't -- haven't seen one before.

There's also another document -- can I see 1 It's a letter on Board Member Betty Yee's that? 2 letterhead dated October 18, 2006 with various comments. 3 And they're making copies now so we'll have those in a few minutes. 5 The specific -- we're going to discuss all the 6 matters which are -- which have been raised by -- by 7 people today. And if anyone wants to raise any new 8 issues, we'll discuss them. However, the primary thing we are here to discuss is the rules with respect to 10 communications with Board Members and disclosure and 11 12 related topics. First, I think we ought to introduce ourselves. 13 We'll start with the people at the table. And my name 14 15 is Robert Lambert. I'm the Acting Assistant Chief Counsel for the Tax and Fee Division of the Legal 16 17 Department. 18 MR. VINATIERI: I'm Joe Vinatieri with Bewley, Lassleben & Miller in Whittier. 19 MS. MANDEL: Marcy Jo Mandel, State 20 Controller's office. 21 MR. DAVIS: Kenneth Davis, staff of Franchise 22 23 Tax Board. MS. BORGMAN: Susan Borgman, staff of Franchise 24 Tax Board. 25 26 MR. LANGSTON: Bruce Langston, Franchise Tax 27 Board.

MS. RUWART: Carole Ruwart, Board's Legal

Department. 1 MR. HELLER: Bradley Heller, Board's Legal 2 Department. 3 MS. WAGGENER: Michele Wagggener, 4 PricewaterhouseCoopers. 5 MR. KAMP: Steve Kamp, of Board -- Board Member 6 Betty Yee's office. 7 8 MR. LO FASO: Alan Lo Faso, Board Member Betty Yee's office. 9 10 MR. SCHUTZ: Chris Schutz, John Chiang's office. 11 12 MR. MANCIA: Fran Mancia, MBIA. MR. BOYD: Doug Boyd, HDL Companies. 13 MR. CUNNINGHAM: Jim Cunningham, Kahn, Soares 14 15 and Conway. 16 MS. ZIMMERMAN: Sarah Zimmerman, SEIU 1000. 17 MR. GOLKA: Joshua Golka, SEIU 1000. MS. KINKLE: Sherrie Kinkle, SBE - Property 18 19 Taxes. 20 MS. LANDEROS: Rebecca Landeros, Board 21 Proceedings. 22 MS. RICHMOND: Joann Richmond, Board 23 Proceedings Division. MS. WURST: Catherine Wurst, Board Proceedings, 24 25 MR. ASAY: Jim Asay, Sempra Energy. 26 MR. MICHAELS: Peter Michaels from Cooper, 27 White and Cooper.

MS. CASAZZA: Teresa Casazza, with Cal-Tax.

MS. PENNINGTON: Margaret Pennington, with
Board Member Bill Leonard's office.

MR. FILLMAN: Donald Fillman, Board Member Bill
Leonard's office.

MR. GOLOMB: Abe Golomb from Sales Tax

MR. LAMBERT: Is anybody -- is anybody there on the -- via phone yet? Hello.

I guess not.

Reduction Specialists.

MS. RUWART: Do we know that that --

MR. LAMBERT: Yeah.

MS. RUWART: -- phone connection is live?

Okay. Thank you.

MR. HELLER: With that, once again my name is Bradley Heller. I'm an attorney in the Board's Legal Department. And just to remind everybody, we're -- we do have -- we are transcribing the -- the discussion today. And so, if you can introduce yourself when you speak and also speak clearly so that we can clearly record your -- your comments, we'd appreciate that.

And as Mr. Lambert said this morning, we're going to begin by discussing communications with Board Members and then disclosure, and then we can move to additional topics -- I believe there were some that were raised by Mr. Vinatieri. And then any other additional topics that anyone would like to comment on.

Our goal today is to try to finish up by 12:30 if at all possible. I believe there was interested

parties that really didn't appreciate our last interested parties meeting that ran past lunchtime. So, our -- we're trying to accommodate that if that's at all possible today.

However, we will stay later if we need to, and I'm available by -- for written comments, also telephone, e-mail after the meeting and for several weeks to come, as well, if you have additional comments that you don't have time to submit today or that you think of later, as well.

With that, on the communications with Board Members issue, staff has proposed codifying the Board's long-standing policy of permitting communications with Board Members at any time. That's Section 5000.5015.1 of Chapter 5.

And at the September 27th Board meeting, Mr.

Lenny Goldberg of the California Tax Reform Association
made some comments on that provision and suggested -and has submitted one of the handouts today, which is
his comments on the provision where he suggests that we
add language that would direct the Board Members to
refrain from private discussions with the parties in
cases about matters pending to the case, and endeavor to
make sure that all information and issues under
adjudication are a matter of public record and subject
to public scrutiny. And there's a few other additional
requirements.

But, essentially -- if -- if there's someone

- 1 here from the California Tax Reform Association, I would
- 2 | like to address those comments before -- before I
- 3 can respond. This would be an opportunity.
- 4 MR. LAMBERT: Anyone else, for that matter?
- 5 MR. HELLER: We'll move right ahead. Staff has
- 6 provided responses to Mr. Goldberg's comments from the
- 7 | September Board meeting in the comment matrix that was
- 8 provided this morning. And also responses to
- 9 alternatives that were originally submitted for the
- 10 | same -- same section by the Franchise Tax Board's Chief
- 11 | Counsel. And also SEIU Local 100.
- 12 MS. MANDEL: Starting on page 19.
- 13 MR. HELLER: Public comments.
- MS. MANDEL: I think so.
- MR. HELLER: Let's see, is that correct?
- MR. VINATIERI: Should be 19.
- 17 MR. HELLER: Yes. The comments -- or the
- 18 | comments and responses begin on page 19 of the handout
- 19 | with response to comments matrix.
- 20 And -- but moving ahead, essentially staff
- 21 | did -- did review the law and doesn't believe that
- 22 | communications with Board Members are prohibited by law
- and also determined that implementing any kind of
- 24 restrictions like that would be very difficult to do.
- 25 And does not intend to recommend that the Board adopt
- 26 | any restrictions like that.
- Really, beyond responding in that respect, if
- 28 | somebody would like to comment on -- on Mr. Goldberg's

suggestions at all at this point, this would be a good 1 time to do so. 2 3 MR. LAMBERT: Or our responses. MR. HELLER: Or our responses. Or if anybody 4 has additional comments or suggestions regarding that 5 6 provision. MR. MICHAELS: Just -- just one point of 7 clarification. Would this extend likewise to staff and 8 to Board lawyers and to --9 10 MS. MANDEL: You mean --MR. MICHAELS: It says "parties. Does that 11 12 mean everybody? 13 MR. VINATIERI: Are you referring to -- to Mr. Goldberg's comments --14 15 MR. MICHAELS: Mr. Goldberg's proscription here, does that mean that Board staff is foreclosed from 16 17 having contacts with Board Members? MR. HELLER: Well, I think -- I can't speak for 18 19 Mr. Goldberg. 20 MS. MANDEL: Maybe somebody could --MR. LAMBERT: Maybe the union --21 MR. HELLER: -- would like to? 22 MR. LAMBERT: -- representatives today could 23 address that. Or the FTB. 24 25 MS. ZIMMERMAN: This is Sarah Zimmerman, SEIU Local 1000. 26 27 My understanding is that Mr. Goldberg is in

Asia right now, which is why he wasn't able to be here

today, which is why he submitted his comments in writing.

You know, it's obviously up to this -- this process, I'm sure after he sees other comments that come out of today's meeting there will be more submitted -- he would submit more, to that effect.

I think part of the discussions that we had on this language is there has been a lot of back and forth. I think some of it has moved to a little bit of a theoretical on some of the problems, potential problems with the suggestions on both sides. And that there's been some discussion about actually looking at regulations in -- from other agencies that have attempted to address this issue, and it hasn't -- there was some suggestion about looking at, for example, PUC regulation or other regulation, and I haven't seen that move forward, at least in looking at some other examples with -- where some of this has been implemented before rejecting it wholeheartedly for this Board.

So, one suggestion I have would be for staff and other interested parties -- I would, you know, offer that we would submit some language, as well, from the other agencies so that there could be one more concrete discussion about what some regulations like this might look like before it was rejected wholeheartedly on the basis of being unwieldly in the abstract as opposed to looking at other agencies where it's actually been implemented.

MR. HELLER: Well --

MR. MICHAELS: And so, where are you about contacts with staff?

MS. ZIMMERMAN: I think that in the previous discussion we've had on this there was a definition that related to that that had to do with -- depending on how they were acting, there was some discussion about a lawyer, lobbyist or staff and they were acting on behalf of the Member as opposed to answering like technical questions or things like that.

So, I think in this room my recollection was that there was that level of interpretation of what staff would be -- but then it was -- there was some -- again, I think it would be useful to look at other policies.

MS. MANDEL: Sarah --

MS. ZIMMERMAN: Can I look at my notes?

MS. MANDEL: I think what Peter -- Peter is trying to figure out -- this is Marcy -- I think Peter is trying to figure out from this language that Mr. Goldberg submitted where he talks about adjudication of tax disputes, that -- that there would not be any private discussions with the parties in the case; he's trying to figure out, for example, in a Sales Tax case, would that -- in a Sales Tax matter -- excuse me, I don't want to use the word "case" -- in a Sales Tax matter that's coming to hearing before the Board, does this -- or if you don't know, what is your view of

whether the -- the length -- the preclusion of a --1 would a private discussion, whatever that is, include 2 a Board Member or Board Member staff discussion with 3 4 Board of Equalization staff on that --5 MS. ZIMMERMAN: Uh-huh. MS. MANDEL: -- Sales Tax matter. That's what 6 7 you're asking, right? 8 MR. MICHAELS: Exactly. 9 MS. MANDEL: Yeah. So --10 MR. MICHAELS: Or any matter. It doesn't have 11 to be Sales. 12 MS. MANDEL: Right. 13 MS. ZIMMERMAN: And I --14 MS. MANDEL: He's just wondering if it's a 15 two-way street, I suppose, would be the --16 MR. MICHAELS: Precisely. 17 MS. ZIMMERMAN: And I remember a -- a short 18 discussion you had previously where we were concerned 19 that there might be -- on the taxpayer's side more work 20 created for a lobbyist. It couldn't be the taxpayer, 21 him or herself, it could be a lobbyist. On the Board 22 side it would be a Board Member or staff when acting 23 directly on behalf of the Board Member as -- you know, 24 on a substantive issue as opposed to a technical issue. 25 But I think that again it's important to look 26 at other examples with elected officials or with 27 appointed officials where staff my or may not be acting

on their behalf about these particular regulations.

1 MR. LAMBERT: You have a question?

MR. GOLOMB: I'd like to respond if I may.

MR. HELLER: Please do.

MR. GOLOMB: I've been doing this type of work representing -- I worked for the Board for 12 years and I used to write --

MS. RUWART: Would you -- give your name, please.

MR. GOLOMB: Oh, I'm sorry. Abe Golomb. I'm with Sales Tax Reduction Specialists. I worked for the Board for 12 years. And part of my job I worked at headquarters. I wrote Board hearing summaries. And I've been representing taxpayers for over 20 years before the Board.

And this is the absolute worst suggestion that I've ever seen put forth. I'm shocked that a union representing employees would be supporting something like this.

In fact, one of my clients was a union that had tax trouble. Basically, in this agency as relates to Sales Tax, Special Taxes, the process is entirely within the agency. You have an Appeals Conference held by a Board employee. A Decision and Recommendation is generated. If the taxpayer does not agree with that or their representative does not agree, they go forward to an oral hearing before the Board of Equalization.

The staff of the Board Members receive from the Board staff copies of the D & R and a Board hearing

summary. In other words, the staff, itself, provides the information to the Board Members to explain the case. And because the staff, itself, is doing this, there's always going to be bias entering into this process in favor of the staff. It cannot help but enter into it.

Putting into codification, oh, the summary should be neutral. These are written by real people. Real people have biases. And it's very easy to have your biases enter into these summaries. I wrote them. I know how to do it. It can be done. I can make it appear that it's impartial, yet favor the staff.

The taxpayer and their representative, unless they submit a brief, the only time the Board Members will hear from them is at a Board hearing. They will get a total of 15 minutes to present their case, to overcome all the information that has previously been provided to the Board Members and their staff who evaluate the case for the Board Members, from the staff itself.

If the taxpayer or their representative does not have the ability at least to interact with the Board Members and their staff, and at least explain some of the information regarding their case, the ability for that taxpayer to receive due process will be severely limited.

And the whole purpose of this is to provide the taxpayer due process to resolve their dispute. We are

not here to hold tax. My sense from reading Lenny Goldberg's suggestion is he's interested in holding tax. He's trying to say that if a taxpayer or their representative somehow interact with a Board Member that that will prejudice the Board Member or the Board Member staff in favor of the taxpayer.

I'll tell you honestly, I wish it were true.

Because I've interacted with the Board Members and their staff. They listen to me and they don't always follow and vote in my client's favor. In fact, in most cases they don't.

But at least I have the opportunity to explain to them our point of view. Under this proposal that will be completely foreclosed. The staff will have the bulk of the information provided to the Board Members. And if you believe that the staff does not interact with -- the Board of Equalization staff does not interact with the Board Member staff, because they're in the same building here, as you're coming down an elevator it's very easy to chit-chat about a case.

I've spoken to former Members of the Board staff administration and they point blank told me they would many times get calls about cases, "Well, what's going on in this case?" from Board Members or their staff, giving the staff an additional opportunity to lobby the Board Members or their staff.

But that does not occur with taxpayers or their representatives. On occasion, I'll get a phone call

asking me for some information regarding a case I have 1 pending. But that does not occur frequently. 2 So, basically what this whole process will do is limit the taxpayers and their representatives from 4 having complete due process and being able to provide to 5 the Board Members and their staff all the information 6 necessary for the Board Members to make an informed, 7 intelligent decision. 8 MS. CASAZZA: Teresa Casazza with Cal-Tax. 10 have to really express my frustration at this meeting for the lack of representation by Leonard Goldberg and 11 the California Tax Reform Association. 12 At the Board Meeting it was because of his 13 determination and his decision that this interested 14 15 parties meeting was called and then he doesn't show. Ι 16 understand --In fairness to him --17 MR. LAMBERT: 18 MS. CASAZZA: Yeah. MR. LAMBERT: -- immediately concluding that 19 meeting he said he had already booked tickets and he 20 21 couldn't make it. MS. CASAZZA: Okay. 2.2 23 MR. LAMBERT: So, he did explain it 24 immediately --25 MS. CASAZZA: Okay. -- that he had a problem with 26 MR. LAMBERT: 27 this exact date. It was too late to change it.

MS. CASAZZA: Well, is this the current

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letter --
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             MR. LAMBERT: Yes.
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             MS. CASAZZA: -- that he provided?
             MR. LAMBERT:
                           That's correct.
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             MS. CASAZZA: There is no new suggestions here.
    You know, he alluded at the Board Meeting that he did
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 7
    not have adequate time to express his positions.
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    thought there would be something new here.
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              This is old stuff, and it's just very
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    frustrating. And I -- I --
              MS. MANDEL: Well, he has finally actually
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    written language, whether it's good language or not --
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             MR. LAMBERT:
                           Right.
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             MS. CASAZZA: About he brought this up at
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    the -- at the last --
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              MR. LAMBERT: Give the devil his due.
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             MS. CASAZZA: And so, I just have to express my
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    frustration, this is old stuff. This is nothing new.
    feel this is a stalling tactic and I think we should
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    just move on.
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              The Board has said -- excuse me, the staff has
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    said what their view is. Everybody has expressed their
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    opinions on this matter. And I think it's time to move
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    on.
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             MR. LAMBERT: Anybody else?
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              MR. HELLER:
                           Any other comments?
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             MS. ZIMMERMAN:
                              One more comment.
                                                 We had -- we
28
    discussed at prior meetings the possibility of a small
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taxpayer exemption. And I know there was some discussion about the difficulty of defining what a small taxpayer, a small business or a small -- you know, individual might be that might have an exemption on some of these processes on the hearing side and the -- you know, some of the communication side.

So, I was just wondering is there an ability to have some staff time or ask, you know, when we can certainly try to submit some definition, but there also might be some expertise on the staff side to look into that and at least put forward some possible definitions. If they were to move forward at some of these and there was an interest in looking at small taxpayer, small business exemption.

MS. CASAZZA: You know, if I can just comment on that. Again this is Teresa Casazza with Cal-Tax. This is the 8th interested parties meeting. You know, this isn't the time to be stalling on what we're doing. I'm very frustrated with trying to stall this process.

The staff has done excellent work, and I'm just frustrated by -- by bringing up something like that at this point. And I would really recommend we move on to another topic.

MR. LAMBERT: I am --

MR. BOYD: This is Doug Boyd. Elected Board and open communication with constituents kind of go together. And I think that's the direction we were headed in and I think staff has done a great job.

MR. HELLER: Thank you. Bradley Heller with the Legal Department.

know, staff and the interested parties -- we did actually discuss, you know, trying to define maybe Rule 1. We actually discussed and we did create, at least possibly, based on the John Davies suggestion, to create restrictions on communications in appeals from the Franchise Tax Board. We did discuss the possibility of creating exemptions from that restriction for small tax cases, possibly homeowners and renters assistance.Basically, just out of the recognition that there were certain areas where having these restrictions certainly wouldn't benefit anybody and would only continue to create additional confusion.

However, staff really looked into the ideas themselves and the idea of implementing any type of restrictions. And we really felt that we don't -- we wouldn't accomplish any of the goals that the restrictions are set out to accomplish if we created a regime whereby staff here at the Board privately looks at individual cases and makes its own determinations over who the Board Members can speak with and who they can't speak with. And it then gets into arguments with the public over how we made the determinations that they think -- in these exemptions, when -- when that's not really our goal is.

Our goal is to smooth out the process, make it

easier for everybody, as opposed to creating some new litigation grounds.

So, we didn't really think it would be fruitful after looking into the issue further to start trying to -- to try to say blanket the entire process at the Board of Equalization and then try to carve out individual areas. We figured that that would be a process that could go on into -- into probably until I retire, if we really wanted to honestly identify every individual and then properly define each one of those classes of taxpayers.

So, with that, though, if there are any -- Mr. Langston?

MR. LANGSTON: I have one comment. It's actually a question.

This is Bruce Langston from Franchise Tax Board.

You know, given the controversy about this subject has staff considered deleting it from the regulation? It was not in the original regulation. This is one that was made up as part of this process. And one of the issues that was brought up at the last Board meeting is that the needed changes -- we have done a lot -- we have done a lot of work, we have done a lot of technical changes, we've done a lot of good, legitimate changes -- shouldn't be derailed, necessarily, because of this issue.

And so, one option that might be considered is

- 1 | simply from -- is simply deleting this whole section
- 2 | from this regulation and proceeding with it separately
- 3 | if think we want to proceed.
- 4 MR. LAMBER: Is that an official recommendation
- 5 | or request?
- 6 MR. LANGSTON: That's a suggestion. That is
- 7 | just an interested parties comment.
- 8 It's not official suggestion, but it is a
- 9 possibility. I think Franchise Tax Board would not
- 10 | object if it was deleted entirely and the regulation was
- 11 | silent on this issue.
- 12 MR. LAMBERT: Okay.
- MR. VINATIERI: Yeah, Joe Vinatieri, just a
- 14 | couple of quick comments on this issue.
- I think Mr. Boyd's correct this thing has been
- 16 | hashed out.
- MR. LAMBERT: Before you do that, can I ask a
- 18 | question?
- We just were handed a proposed revisions to
- 20 | closed session, provisions 2.
- 21 MR. LO FASO: That's not relevant, that's part
- 22 of the Betty Yee attachment.
- MR. LAMBERT: Oh, I see, okay.
- 24 | Got it, I'm sorry.
- MR. VINATIERI: Quickly, first of all, what
- 26 | we're talking about here is the essence of
- 27 representative government and the fact of the matter is
- 28 | that this is America. We have an opportunity to talk to

our elected officials. And I find this to be undemocratic.

Second of all, as elected officials -- elected officials are responsible to their constituents and to their constituents only. And that's the beauty of the California system -- unlike any other system in the United States of America,. We have elected officials here and there is a reason for that that was put in the constitution back in 18 whatever the day the year was, to treat Board of Equalization constitutional officers differently than legislators, for that matter, who a constituent has the right to see a legislator; to treat them differently than an assessor, who is an elected official; to treat them differently than a local government official, which I am now and I'm wearing a different hat and I see that.

Whatever the situation is, the elected official has a responsibility to those constituents. And those constituents have the right to be heard.

I think Mr. Golomb has made a good point about the fact that when there is a summary put together that -- because it's put together by human beings, there is always inherent bias. I remember as Deputy State Board of Equalization Member Mr. Dronenburg one time on a Franchise Tax Board appeal, we had heard the case and the Franchise -- or the Board of Equalization franchise tax staff had a view of how the law should be developing in a particular area. And the head of that group at

that time, since retired, came to me and said, "Here's the opinion that we're going to propose to the Board Members. How do you feel about it?"

I said, "This is completely contrary to, I think, the comment you heard Mr. Dronenburg make during the time that hearing took place. It's contrary to the way that we think that the law should develop in this area."

My point in saying this is that was back then, that was probably about 1982, '83, somewhere around then, but the point is that -- that the the Board staff, in that case the State Board staff had a particular way they wanted to see things go and we ended up being in the minority on that particular case. And there wasn't a provision at that point for doing dissenting opinions -- as we will be talking about later today.

So, my point is that that -- that things do happen, where there are differences of opinion on the part of staff and it's important that taxpayers have an opportunity to come forward and present the other side of the situation.

Notwithstanding that, I think the staff here has done a wonderful job and I agree with the staff on this one. And the fact of the matter is this issue has been under the carpet for a long time, people have grumbled about it for many years, certain people have brought this issue forward now, have said, "You know what, we want this out."

And now that it's out, the staff has made a determination -- and a lot of us now agree with the staff determination and I would suggest that we need to go forward with it, not try to sweep it back under the carpet again, but put there and go with it way the it is.

MR. LAMBERT: Okay. I would like to address a few -- a couple of comments to the union representatives.

You had mentioned a requested or thought that it might be a good idea to -- for either the ear staff or some interested party to look into the regulations of other administrative agencies that handle appeals and see what rules they have.

I cannot guarantee that staff will be that. However, we have a PAN date of the November 9th --

MS. MANDEL: That's the Public Agenda Notice.

MR. LAMBERT: Right. And if you want to provide -- thank you -- provide for those some -- technical talk here, I guess -- if you would like to provide us any of that information, we will look at it and comment on it.

And if you get us any information before the meeting date of November 21st, the Board Members will see it.

So that is your time constraint on that. And if that's all there is on that topic?

MR. DAVIS: Ken Davis.

In reviewing the chart of -- of submissions and responses, Brad, I noticed that -- this is more for clarification or actually just to -- maybe you want to amend the record on this, but we noticed that the Chief Counsel's submission for the Franchise Tax Board John Davies, has made two submissions -- one in December 13th and the other was on February 28th.

And the February 28th one dealt with the -- how the San Francisco Bay Area Conservation and Development Commission operates and it had two opinions, one from the Attorney General's office and one from a law firm.

You may want to include that in your record and staff response.

MR. HELLER: I will.

MR. LAMBERT: Thank you.

With that, I think there's some disclosure items you wanted to clarify.

MR. HELLER: Thank you, Bob.

Bradley Heller with the Legal Department again.

Real briefly, there were also comments made regarding disclosure. MR. Goldberg essentially -- essentially suggested that that all of the Board's information with regard to all of the tax matters be disclosable to the public, I believe, was the language that he recommended.

MR. VINATIERI: What rule are we looking at?

MR. HELLER: We are now dealing with

Sections 5000.5033 through 5000.5033.2, those are the

disclosure provisions.

MR. MICHAELS: Looks like Mr. Goldberg's has this on the back side of his one page?

MR. HELLER: Yes. What he says is,

"The provision for waiver of confidentiality
in Franchise Tax Board cases should apply for
cases called for in (b)," which is all cases,
basically.

And in response to that staff has -- has essentially tried to perform a balancing or weighing of competing interests on disclosure issue and looked at, you know, what the law allows the Board to disclose.

And the Board has historically and consistently concluded that taxpayer information in the other programs is confidential until there is a waiver of confidentiality from the taxpayer. That the Board can't just decide, we're going to disclose things because it would be more convenient or even if we just decided that the public interest in seeing it really was paramount to us, it can't just be disclosed.

And we have looked into the waiver issue and staff does believe that we have authority to conclude that the hearing summary prepared for an oral hearing for the Board could -- the taxpayer can waive confidentiality with regard to that summary and that we provided procedures to create that waiver.

So, the taxpayers will do that knowingly and in an informed way. And we have also provided other

procedures for them to either submit their matters without an oral hearing for decision or to request a closed session to hear confidential trade secrets so that their -- their interests are still protected.

However, the public's -- we would balance the public's need to understand what happens during the meetings that are conducted and during a public -- or conducted during open session.

So, we think that that provides only the information that pertains to the hearing, doesn't go any broader.

Then, in addition, staff even went beyond that to see if there was some way to look to -- to pick up all of the relevant information and found that it would be impossible for staff to go through an entire file, say from the beginning of the audit in a sales or use tax case, all of the way up to the Board hearing and redact everything and make sure it only pertained to information relevant to the hearing.

So, we think this is an efficient way to accomplish both goals.

MS. MANDEL: Can I ask you a question because I have had this -- I have the question.

This is -- I know I had asked a long time ago that people who aren't familiar with how the Board works get redacted copies of hearing summary and D & R so they know what we're talking about and I'm glad that you have provided this.

On the waiver of confidentiality, where it's 1 the hearing summary, that's going to be this this 2 3 hearing summary piece, right? MR. HELLER: Correct. MS. MANDEL: Not the D & R? 5 MR. HELLER: Just the hearing summary piece. 6 MS. MANDEL: I wanted to make sure. 7 MR. HELLER: That's correct. 8 MS. MANDEL: Okay, thanks. 9 It does not apply to D & Rs and it 10 MR. HELLER: would not be a redacted one. 11 This is redacted because currently there is no 12 waiver of confidentiality and we're even identifying the 13 taxpayer, so --14 15 MS. MANDEL: And the hearing summary -- by having that confidentiality waived as to the hearing 16 summary, that provides all of the information of what's 17 18 really going to be -- that provides the information 19 about what's going to be at issue at the hearing. 20 And so, if some -- if somebody saw something on 21 the public agenda notice and wanted the hearing summary for a particular case, they'd be able to walk into the 2.2 23 Board road and have read the hearing summary and, perhaps, follow the discussion better than had they not 24 25 read the hearing summary? 26 MR. MICHAELS: Peter Michaels. 27 The public disclosure would, I suppose, also

extend to the possibility of web site postings of the

hearing summaries? 1 MR. HELLER: That there would be --2 3 confidentiality would be waived so they could be posted. MR. LAMBERT: No reason not to. 4 MR. HELLER: We don't necessarily have a plan 5 to implement something like that right now, it hasn't 6 7 been suggested as of yet. Because we're really not trying -- they don't 8 represent any of the Boards decision or anything, so, 9 10 they're not necessarily a good reference tool or 11 anything but --12 MR. LAMBERT: Right. 13 MR. HELLER: -- maybe we could look for that as 14 a way to make sure that they're disseminated to people 15 who need it. MR. LAMBERT: Again, the content of the things 16 17 on the website are things that people can look at and 18 rely upon. 19 So, I think this is -- may be contrary that. 20 MR. MICHAELS: I would be concerned. A lot of 21 times the appeals summaries are not entirely reliable, 22 just as a lot of times the petitions are not entirely --23 MR. LAMBERT: I'm shocked, shocked, shocked 24 shocked to hear you say that. 25 MR. MICHAELS: I think it would be --26 personally, I was -- I think it would be a -- personally 27 a mistake to have some blanket policy of posting these

hearing summaries without people's knowledge and

consent. 1 MR. GOLOMB: They signed a waiver, I assume 2 3 they understand. MS. MANDEL: No, they don't. 4 MR. LAMBERT: The point is, it wouldn't be on 5 the website because it's not something that someone 6 should be relying upon. 7 MS. MANDEL: And you're not -- they're not --8 MR. LAMBERT: It's not authoritative, it's not 9 10 something that someone should rely upon. 11 MS. MANDEL: Abe, they don't sign a waiver, 12 right? MR. HELLER: No written waiver. 13 MS. MANDEL: It's just the function of --14 15 MR. LAMBERT: An appeal --16 MS. MANDEL: -- having their case to an oral 17 hearing before the Board. So, you know what kind of people have all these 18 19 sales tax cases, what they understand or don't 20 understand? 21 I mean, they'll get something in writing that 22 explains that to them, but --23 MR. VINATIERI: Right 24 MR. LAMBERT: It's an interpretation of law 25 that there is -- there are taxpayer -- taxpayer 26 information confidentiality statutes, you know, and then 27 to the extent to their need for confidentiality exceeds 28 the public's need to know, it becomes a privilege.

1 However, the privilege can be waived when you file an appeal, particularly when you have a public 2 hearing on that appeal and the information is disclosed 3 publicly. 4 5 So -- but it's a legal interpretation. 6 MR. HELLER: Exactly. 7 MR. VINATIERI: But the point -- I'm sorry, 8 this is Joe Vinatieri: 9 But the point of concern is a person's right 10 and opportunity to be heard, which is guaranteed, versus 11 their right not to have information publicly disclosed that would be of a detrimental nature to them or to 12 13 their business. 14 So we have this --15 MR. LAMBERT: Obviously. 16 MR. VINATIERI: -- conflict. 17 MR. LAMBERT: Right. 18 MR. VINATIERI: And so, what we're trying to do 19 here is we're trying to balance that. 20 mr. LAMBERT: Right. But there's, 21 nevertheless, a public hearing requirement 22 MR. HELLER: This is Bradley Heller for Legal 23 Department. 24 We think by balancing -- we didn't just jump 25 to, we're going to do more disclosure, because that's 26 not balancing. 27 What we did is we said, if we're going to -- if

we're going to look at, you know, really defining the

scope of the waiver, then we need to look at protecting 1 2 the taxpayer's -- what you said, like right to be heard, so, that is, a law providing the ability to submit 3 things on the record without an oral hearing still gives 4 them one ability to still be heard without -- without 5 disclosing their information to the public and also 6 providing that opportunity to have a closed session to 7 discuss confidential trade secrets and also gives them 8 an actual ability to -- if that's the type of 9 information involved -- to actually get an oral hearing 10 in the matter that does not involve the -- that could do 11 that -- the waiver of confidentiality as to that 12 13 information. 14 So, we think that actually it improves approves the process, although it's really not exactly a change 15 16 in the law, it's more just defining the scope of the 17 waiver that's been out there. 18 MR. VINATIERI: I assume -- this is Joe 19 Vinatieri again. 20 I am assuming that we will be talking specifically about the ability to close a hearing with 21 22 respect to trade secrets; is that correct? 23 MR. HELLER: Exactly, and if --24 MR. LAMBERT: Is that one of the items in your 25 letter? 26 MR. VINATIERI: Not in mine, but I --27 MR. HELLER: Turn to the next -- perhaps we can

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discuss that at that time.

MR. VINATIERI: We can discuss it. 1 MS. CASAZZA: We're talking about, you know, 2 publishing it, publishing the appeal process summary, 3 4 right? That --5 MS. RUWART: The hearing summary. 6 7 MS. MANDEL: The hearing summary. MS. RUWART: Maybe I should just -- just for 8 the --9 MS. CASAZZA: It's not something you can rely 10 upon, but -- and, so, it's misleading to publish. 11 MR. LAMBERT: We're not going to -- I don't 12 13 think -- I can't speak to that, but I doubt that we would recommend that it would be on the website. 14 15 It's invasive a little bit, it's private and it's not reliable. 16 17 So, there's no purpose. It's not a memo or 18 memo opinion, so I think - I can't imagine staff would do that. 19 MS. RUWART: Well, actually -- can I explain 20 21 what my understanding of what would be published. You have this redacted attachment. It has 12 22 pages, it ends on page 12 of 12, but just to decode it 23 24 for everybody, the first four pages are what's called a 25 summary for Board hearing. 26 What that represents is by the time it's 27 finally come to hearing, the Appeals Division's 28 understanding of the remaining issues only that are in

dispute.

These are usually less or are often less than the number of issues that were originally brought to the Appeals Division at the time there was an appeals conference. For administrative convenience, presumably, when we do these electronic files we've been attaching an electronic copy of the decision and recommendation, which the appeals conference holder prepares relatively very much earlier on in the process.

The taxpayer has an appeals conference and the decision where they bring up all of the issues with their audit or their matter and then the appeals conference holder prepares a decision and recommendation that covers all of those issues. Because of the time lag between the hearing and also because of sometimes the holding of the appeals conference holder, many of the issues that are set forth in the D & R end up falling out.

What the staff is proposing to publish in some form prior to a hearing -- prior to making available prior to a hearing, would be the first four pages of the twelve and not the last eight pages of the twelve.

It's a little confusing because right now, for convenience, because it's an only internal document to Board Members and their staff, we just attach them all.

So, it looks like a twelve page document, but this also may or may not give some kind of indication of the difference between a decision and recommendation and a hearing summary.

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Hopefully, that's a little helpful.

MR. GOLOMB: This is Abe Golomb.

There's -- that document you have just referred to, the Board hearing summary, is written by a Board of Equalization staff person other than the appeals conference holder.

And when I was a Board employee, I used to write those. And what -- what the intent of that was when I was writing them was to provide to the Board Members and their staff a summary of the disputed issues, the taxpayer's position or the representative's position and the Board staff's position.

That is taken, basically, from the decision and recommendation. And I can say that over the years in representing taxpayers I've found a number of these Board hearing summaries to be in error. And I've brought it to the attention of the writers because their name appears on it. I have also brought it to the attention of the Board Members.

So, this is just intended to clarify for the Board members and their staff the issues that will be discussed at an oral hearing.

It is not always perfect and many times it is not perfect, depending on who writes it, how good a writer they are or how good an analyst they are. You may get all of the information you need or you may not.

So, these documents have been created to assist

the Board Members, but the key point I think also that is somehow being missed is an oral hearing before the Board is de novo. In essence the Board members should be looking at everything. They shouldn't just be ending up looking at a summary because the law that this hearing is based on calls for it to be de nova, i.e., a new hearing.

So, these summaries are all well and good, but they have severe limitations because of the fact that they're summaries and that people -- Board staff people, who have not been involved in the case, coming at the end of the process trying to summarize these issues.

They may do a good job, they may not. So, some of these documents have severe limitations and until you're aware of that, it's really easy to fall into the trap that these are all of the issues.

MS. MANDEL: Or these are all of the facts.

MR. GOLOMB: Or these are all of the facts.

MS. CASAZZA: You know, it's -- Teresa Casazza with Cal-Tax, along those lines too, a lot [\*|of] times too it's my understanding that the tax reporting services, like CC & H and others pick these letters up and then they get published. And then there becomes that misleading -- you know, deal that --

MR. LAMBERT: Are you talking about letters or are you talking about summaries?

MS. CASAZZA: The summaries.

MR. HELLER: This is Bradley Heller of the

1 Legal Department. 2 We are aware of several publishers that have picked up decisions of the Board. i know that they have 3 published letter decisions that we issue in appeals from 4 the Franchise Tax Board, which might have some similar 5 flavor to these. 6 I don't -- I know we do prepare hearing 7 summaries for appeals from the Franchise Tax Board, but 8 9 I'm not aware --10 MR. LAMBERT: Does not --11 MR. HELLER: -- of them on GH or Lexis or 12 anything like that at this point. 13 MS. MANDEL: What I have heard is the decision documents, which are adopted by the Board, and sometimes 14 they have gotten hold of an actual letter that has come 15 out from Board -- that's come out when the Board has 16 voted on something, it wasn't a summary decision 17 18 prepared for the Board's adoption and I don't know 19 what --20 MR. HELLER: A letter decision? 21 MS. MANDEL: Yeah, I don't know where they --22 MR. LAMBERT: Letter decision? 23 MS. MANDEL: I don't know where they -- I don't 24 know where they got that. 25 MR. LAMBER: PRA request. 26 MS. MANDEL: Maybe. And the only issue that I heard about recently was on one of, actually, the 27

Board's formal opinions, which you can rely on as

precedent, the two services, GH and the other one, one 1 showed it as precedential and one didn't have that 2 reference. 3 MS. CASAZZA: Distinction. 4 MS. MANDEL: And so, the person was, you know, 5 6 confused about whether it was formal, but I don't know that if you have the hearing summaries --7 MR. LAMBERT: No, they don't. What they publish, there's two kinds of --9 other than memo opinions on the FTB matters, there's two 10 kinds of decisions. 11 12 When the Board decides, there's a hearing 13 decision, which is very brief and essentially is burden 14 of proof, usually, because the Board normally does not 15 state a rational. Then there's a memo decision, which is a 16 17 written only thing, which the Board prepares and is 18 adopted by it. Those are picked up, even though they're 19 not precedential. MS. MANDEL: But your point would be if -- to 20 the extent that these then became more readily 21 22 available, there would be risk? 23 MS. CASAZZA: Right, right. MR. HELLER: Absolutely. Bradley Heller again. 24 Staff does not intend to create a like 25 26 repository of hearing summaries or some place like a surgical database that the public can go looking 27

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through.

Our goal here really was to address specific

concerns that we heard about people who want to attend

public hearings and understand what the Board's

actually -- what the arguments in front of the Board and

how they're voting, what that means to them as part of

the public.

MR. LAMBERT: And under certain rules in the

FTB. the hearing summaries are available to the public.

MR. LAMBERT: And under certain rules in the FTB, the hearing summaries are available to the public. And I've never seen any issues come up because the FTB document, as soon as it hits the public file, it's public record.

MR. HELLER: Currently.

MR. LAMBERT: So, they are available, I've never seen one.

There are hearing summaries similar to this for FTB matters.

MR. LANGSTON: I have a couple comments on that.

I mean we -- there are a couple that I believe by mistake got picked up by the tax services.

Also we have one case in litigation now where the plaintiff has introduced a hearing summary into evidence because, you know, and one of the problems is, obviously, the hearing summaries are summaries of the law, they're not -- you know, they're not official publications of the -- of the Department.

They are -- and it can be misleading to the public when they do get out because they're not the

final statement of the law.

Again this is probably -- just to be fair, though, if you do a Lexis search or if you do a search on one of the other tax services, you might be surprised how many of those there are.

MR. LAMBERT: Yes.

MR. LANGSTON: And, again, I don't know how they're getting them, I don't know how they get the documents or the information, but every once -- when we find them we tend to notify, you know, we have a process to notify them and say, "Look, this is not the decision, it's the hearing summary."

And -- but it has -- and that's going to happen every time you have something that's a handout or public there is -- there's the modern world, I mean once something is a public -- handed out to the public, it's likely that it will somehow get out there.

MR. LAMBERT: Fair enough.

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MR. HELLER: And so, anyway, to follow up, staff doesnot
1
     have any intention of trying to get these things
     published by a service, either, however anybody could
 3
      request them once they -- once the waiver applies. And
 4
      so, we would have to just track somebody if they did
 5
      start publishing them to make sure that they weren't
 6
                             misused.
 7
 8
              But it's definitely --
              MS. MANDEL: No, I'll just talk to you later
 9
     about it. I was just kind of wondering if -- if the --
10
                      I'm sorry, I couldn't hear you.
11
              VOICE:
                           I was going to talk to him later.
12
              MS. MANDEL:
13
     I was just kind of wondering if -- if we ought to
14
     consider some type of legend on documents.
15
              MR. LAMBERT: That's a great idea.
              MS. RUWART: Yeah. Making it very clearly --
16
              MR. LAMBERT: Yeah --
17
              MS. RUWART: -- of this is not the decision.
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              MS. MANDEL: I mean, we do I think on the
19
20
     summary ones, or at least we used to. It used to have a
21
     legend that says --
              MR. LAMBERT: Yeah, the hearing summaries do,
22
23
     but FTB ones.
              MS. MANDEL: No -- like the summary decisions.
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              MR. HELLER: Yeah, they do.
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              MR. LAMBERT: Yeah, the memo -- yeah, the memo
26
     decisions.
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MS. MANDEL: They had some sort of legends in

1 the --The memo decisions, yeah. MR. LAMBERT: 2 MS. MANDEL: I mean if -- if these --3 perhaps they're -- I don't know what the --4 Maybe we never thought it was 5 MR. LAMBERT: 6 needed because it's obvious; but it's not so obvious, huh? 7 8 MR. HELLER: Right. MR. LAMBERT: That's a great idea. 9 MR. HELLER: Makes perfect sense. 10 MS. MANDEL: Then if you're going to -- if it's 11 going to be publicly available, then at least it has 12 13 something. MR. LAMBERT: And the one that says it is the 14 memoranda decision that's adopted by the Board on the 15 nonappearance calendar. Because that's the one that 16 could be mistaken. It looks like an opinion but it's 17 18 really not. MS. MANDEL: Summary decisions. 19 MR. HELLER: Summary decisions 20 MR. LAMBERT: Summary decisions. 21 MR. HELLER: Perfect. With that we're going to 22 continue discussing disclosure but we're going to move 23 to a slightly different topic within disclosure, and 24 that is the ability to close -- to hear certain 25 26 information during a closed session with regard to certain Property Tax matters and Business Taxes and Fees 27

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matters.

1 MR. MICHAELS: And which section are we 2 looking at? 3 MR. HELLER: We are now in Section -- I believe this is 5000.5033.2. And it deals with requests for a 4 portion of a hearing during a closed session. 5 6 MR. VINATIERI: I'm sorry, 5033 --7 MR. HELLER: Yeah, .2. 8 MR. MICHAELS: And you have a comment from Board Member Yee and comments from Mr. Goldberg and 9 10 comments from several sources --MR. HELLER: Correct. 11 12 MR. MICHAELS: -- about that. 13 MR. HELLER: Yes, and I'm quickly going to just 14 point out Mr. Goldberg's comments and staff's brief 15 response, and then I don't know -- would you guys like to address these comments? I'll let Ms. Yee's staff 16 address those comments. 17 18 And -- but, really briefly, basically staff --19 the Board does have authority to hear confidential 20 taxpayer information during a closed session. And staff 21 tried to define -- to utilize that authority in a way that -- that's narrow so that it doesn't allow an entire 22 23 hearing to be closed just because there may be one or 24 two trade secrets or something that need to be

discussed. And we wanted to provide some sort of

would qualify to be heard in a closed session.

wanted some -- some -- to put at least definitive

definition for what -- for the type of material that

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parameters on that.

so, we looked to the Code of Civil Procedure and borrowed the language taken that's used for the -- the California Courts to issue protective orders. I believe this particular provision relates to discovery requests.

And so we actually took the exact same language that applies to the California Courts and the same standards that they can apply, although it's slightly more narrow than the -- the California Courts because, you know, there were definitely areas in there that we thought would be objectionable.

But we basically drew that exact same standard and said when there's that kind of information that the -- that a California Court could prohibit from being disclosed to the public, then the Board could hear that information and only that information during a closed session if necessary to protect the taxpayer's right to confidentiality.

And so, we essentially created that provision and in -- in addition there's a -- quite a few procedural issues that come up with trying to hold a closed session. And the fact that the Board -- in order for the Board to make decisions they do need to meet as -- with a quorum, with a regularly noticed meeting and everything.

So, we've set it up so that the chair makes the initial determination as to whether or not to close --

to hold a closed session. If the Chair decides to hold a closed session, then at the beginning of that closed session the other Board Members have the opportunity to make a motion to have that hearing during an open session, if they disagreed with the Chair. Then there will be -- that will be a regularly noticed meeting and the Board Members could then vote on that motion. If it succeeds then the -- the hearing will be rescheduled so that's held during an open session.

MR. MICHAELS: And then --

MS. MANDEL: And the reason would be that you could not -- why it would have to go then to another meeting to be noticed for closed session, the reason is --

MR. HELLER: Well, at this point we would not have had a notice for this portion of the meeting being conducted during an open session. So, I believe it would have to be --

MS. MANDEL: No, I mean, I just want to close that loop because there was a question about why it had to go to a subsequent Board meeting.

MR. HELLER: Well, basically, there was actually two different things. One, is it needs to just -- to provide notice to the taxpayer that they're having a hearing during an open session and give them time to prepare.

MS. MANDEL: Okay, you've -- you've flipped.

MR. HELLER: All right.

MS. MANDEL: Okay. If the --1 MR. HELLER: Okay, I'm sorry. 2 MS. MANDEL: Okay, maybe I flipped them. Ιf 3 the -- so, your rule is if the Chair -- if the Chair 4 says it should be closed, then -- then it's on the 5 6 Public Agenda Notice as part of it will be closed. 7 MR. HELLER: Correct. MS. MANDEL: And if the Board makes a motion, 8 no, huh-uh, and we want it to be open, you're saying 9 10 then it -- it would have to go to another meeting. MR. VINATIERI: Get renoticed. 11 MS. MANDEL: And the reason it would have to be 12 renoticed --13 14 MR. HELLER: Yes. 15 MS. MANDEL: -- is -- why would it have to be renoticed? I mean, I guess I was thinking that you 16 17 would have part of it open and -- you're saying if the 18 entire hearing was closed, it would then have to be 19 renoticed, that would be in open session. MR. HELLER: Well, the portion -- the way that 20 it's set up is it's designed -- the taxpayer -- we want 21 to make sure that the taxpayer has a right to -- to 22 waive that oral hearing if they get a contrary 23 determination on their request for a closed session. 24 MS. MANDEL: Or to reconstitute their --25 26 MR. HELLER: Correct. MS. MANDEL: -- evidence in a way that they 27

could feel comfortable having it in an open session.

MR. HELLER: Right. So, what --1 MS. MANDEL: So that's --2 MR. HELLER: -- we would do then is say now 3 we're going to re -- we're going to reschedule it for an 4 open session for the entire -- for the entire hearing. 5 There will be new PAN date. There will be an 6 7 opportunity to waive that hearing if the taxpayer doesn't want to go ahead now and discuss things during 8 open session. And if that's the case, then there --9 they would not be waiving their right to confidentiality 10 with regard to that hearing. 11 MS. MANDEL: And the one time that I had the 12 13 issue we had to reconstitute the evidence in a way that the company was comfortable with it being in an open --14 15 MR. MICHAELS: So, if --MS. MANDEL: -- review. 16 MR. MICHAELS: If the -- Peter Michaels -- if 17 18 the Chair's recommendation is approved or the Board supports a closed session, then the hearing would take 19 20 place right then and there? 21 MR. HELLER: Right. During that meeting 22 there's a --MR. MICHAELS: The way you draft that, the 23 parties would -- would during that segment of the 24 hearing go -- either go closed -- ask the public to 25 26 leave or go into a separate room or some such, so -- so, 27 if the Chair's preference is honored, the case goes

forward. If it isn't, then the taxpayer comes back?

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MR. HELLER: Correct.
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             MR. MICHAELS:
2
                             Okay.
             MR. HELLER: In that way the taxpayer doesn't
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    show up on a day and then have their information
4
    disclosed.
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             MS. MANDEL: Chris has a question, behind you.
 6
             MR. SCHUTZ: With Property Tax hearings it
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    would have to be -- all closed sessions would have to be
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    in November. So, you would have at least December --
 9
10
              MR. LAMBERT: You'd have a --
              MR. SCHUTZ: You have the idea, I'll flip it
11
12
    over.
              MR. KAMP: Steve Kamp with Betty Yee's office.
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     If I'm not mistaken, I think State assessee provis --
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    hearings are the ones that are subject to December 31.
    But I believe State assessee hearings are outside the
16
     scope of the closure rule.
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              MR. VINATIERI: Correct.
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              MR. KAMP: So -- yeah, I think they are.
19
20
              MR. HELLER: Yeah, that's correct.
21
     assessees --
              MR. MICHAELS: But they are not outside the
22
23
     Government Code, I don't think.
              UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: No, they're in it.
24
     They're definitely in agreement.
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              MR. HELLER: Yes, State assessee hearings are
26
     required to be conducted at a public meeting.
27
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     that's --
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MR. MICHAELS: Otherwise have you -- there are a lot of similarities between how local assessment appeals are conducted -- hearings are conducted and how the Board during -- an Assessment Appeals Board conducted itself. Have you compared -- because the local meetings are routinely closed to the public for, you know, this period of time when there's confidential information only.

Has the staff done any comparative analysis with local AB clerks to see whether these rules would track or differ?

MS. RUWART: A little bit. A long time ago, I had to go back and look at my notes, we did have a specific statute and we have a different timeframe for State assessees.

MR. VINATIERI: Okay. But -- this is Joe
Vinatieri. So, and I wanted to take you guys back to
what Peter is saying, because we did this on a fairly
regular basis on local property tax matters, where you
have a local Board of Equalization or Assessment Appeal
Board, and I believe this is covered. And I'm concerned
to the extent that you can, I'd like to see symmetry
between the State Board and the local Boards. Whether
it be local Boards or Property Tax, this would be -obviously not Property Tax, because as I understand
it --

MS. MANDEL: You just mean in terms of -- of leaving aside the State assessee thing --

MR. VINATIERI: Right.

MS. MANDEL: -- just how the rules are set up on how -- what gets closed and how it gets closed and --

MR. VINATIERI: That's -- that's --

MS. MANDEL: Just -- just the process?

MR. VINATIERI: Yes, that's correct. And -and you can find it in the Property Tax rules on trade
secrets, and it's also covered in several counties. I
have local rules, and I would just say as a general
matter what they do is you have to make a showing per
the -- I think it's State Board of Equalization Property
Tax rule -- it's not 305, it's right around there. And
it says specifically that if you are going to have
information that you consider to be trade secret
information, it has to meet the definition of the Code
of Civil Procedure, which you have done here, which I -I like. And you have to make that showing prior to the
hearing, and then you'll get a response back from that
particular County.

Because what they do then is they take it to their Board in a session that you're not at.

MS. MANDEL: That was one of the questions I had.

MR. VINATIERI: Right. And then they make a determination, and if it turns out that the determination is inconsistent with what you want, then you either have the right to go to Superior Court and attempt to get a protective order, or you come into the

Assessment Appeals Board --

MR. LAMBERT: That's the reason for the delay.

They'll give you a chance to go get a protective order.

MR. VINATIERI: Right. Right, exactly. Or you come back to the Assessment Appeals Board for the day that it's noticed for hearing, and you try to talk them into why they're wrong, or you reconstitute your -- your evidence.

MR. LAMBERT: Got you.

MR. VINATIERI: And it's very clear, however, and this is important for -- for advocates of open government -- it's very clear that the period of time that the hearing is actually closed is very precise, because it's very narrow, very limited, and you have to make that showing in that CCP application as to what the trade secret is and -- and what you anticipate.

And usually the trade secret is confidential financial data. And it's closed, and the transcript is sealed, as are the documents that are -- that are entered into evidence for that period of time. They are sealed documents. So, you essentially at the end of the hearing have two different sets of documents and two transcripts; one for the open portion and one for the closed portion.

And that's to protect you for purposes later, of course, because we all know that there's no de novo in local Property Tax cases unless there's a question of law. That's to protect you for purposes of making sure

you made your record if you're going to Superior Court on a valuation issue.

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And usually the financial secrets, trade secrets, relate to valuation, using income approach.

So, I just -- I throw that out because I see symmetry here, which I think is very good, and to the extent that we can continue or even improve upon that I think that's -- that's important from -- because it's one tax system.

MS. RUWART: Steve Kamp.

MR. KAMP: Steve Kamp and Alan Lo Faso here from Board Member Betty Yee's office. We just circulated this morning in -- in a letter which we have some proposed changes to Article 2 of the rules, because I don't see that here -- a few proposed changes to the closure procedures in Chapter 5 of the rules.

The first, we -- point we want to make is that we think a standard should be narrowed. I think the point that Mr. Vinatieri made about the initial showing that's required of trade secrets has a significant limitation on what could be kept out of the public domain. But we think that -- and we think the reference to the -- the Civil Discovery Act -- the closure provision is -- is good.

But we ought to note there is -- the taxpayers ought to have the burden of proving that there is a trade secret. And why the disclosure would be embarrassing. But also why the Board could disguise the

non-portion -- non-closed portion of their tax case without public disclosure of the information they wish to keep confidential.

This is not really that much different than what's in the rule now, but it tightens it and makes it very clear as to who has the burden of proving closure.

The second point we would like to make is we believe the full five-member Board should decide whether to close a portion of the hearing rather than -- than having this dual voting procedure where the Chair makes the determination, then the Board can un -- can make a different determination in closed session.

We would rather have a full five-member Board make the termination about closure and have the Public Agenda Notice also state that -- that a portion might go into closed session. And then in closed session, if the Board wanted to change its mind, a quorum could vote to bring it back into open session.

That way all the hearing would be conducted on the same day, instead of having a procedure where you have it on one day, then it gets put over again.

And we also think since we have five elected Board Members, they're the ones who ought to make the decision about whether to close a hearing.

And then this goes back to the point I just made, that we don't believe the Board is required by the Bagley-Keene Act to postpone upon the conclusion of a hearing to a future meeting. If you just do the notice

right, you could actually have the remainder of the hearing on the same day.

MS. MANDEL: Yeah, I think that's true, but they -- they had their reasons of why --

MR. KAMP: We --

MS. MANDEL: -- to kick it.

MR. KAMP: We understand that.

MS. MANDEL: To kick it.

MR. KAMP: But if you go to a full Board decision on closure rather than just having the Chair have that authority --

MS. MANDEL: Right.

MR. KAMP: -- you can do that.

MS. MANDEL: That can be a separate issue on whether it's just the Chair or -- or just bring -- bring it as a motion to the Board.

MR. HELLER: Yeah.

MS. MANDEL: But the two issues that Brad identified of giving -- making sure the taxpayer has the opportunity to waive an oral hearing so that if he cannot or does not want to reconstitute his evidence into something that he feels would be appropriate for open session, he can waive the hearing and not have that confidentiality waiver.

And, alternatively, he can go back home and say, "Maybe there's a way I can reconstitute my evidence and not have my trade secret problem that they're not going to let me have a closed session."

Those would be the two reasons for -- even if the full Board made a decision to hold it in open session rather than the Chair, to kick it to another meeting. Those -- that's the balance that staff was talking about.

MR. LO FASO: And -- and I guess we didn't fully appreciate that balance, but --

MS. MANDEL: Yeah. I just --

MR. LO FASO: -- but I wanted to explore it with -- so, the issue is the subsequent meeting is generally to allow the taxpayer a little more time to consider the consequences of not having their request --

MS. MANDEL: Yeah, I -- Brad -- Brad made the points and I don't want to get in a discussion with all the Board staff here, but only just tell you what happened the one time that I had this, and it was a State assessee matter many years ago when the Board was first making the decision that it would not -- could not hold State assessee matters at any point in closed session.

We had information to substantiate our opinion of value that was quite detailed and that the company felt very strongly was trade secrets, and would qualify for closure. We -- we submitted it under -- under a request to keep it confidential, et cetera, et cetera.

The Board at a time we weren't notified actually considered whether it would close and decided not to. We asked for all that information back on all

of the companies that were involved, asked for their information back. We did have quite an amusing mess because Board Proceedings sent our client's information to a different law firm, but we straightened that out.

But what happened then was because we had to support our valuation, the company came up with a more simplified way of presenting the information that the --- that the company felt comfortable with. The company wasn't going to have a, you know, brain hemorrhage if that information was released publicly in that format.

And so, -- but that -- that maybe wasn't -- you know, maybe they would have really preferred to have the first information because it was more detailed. But, you know, they weren't comfortable with that in open session.

So, if you -- unless people are going to be ready at that meeting, that first meeting, to -- I have Version A, which is like really confidential and Version B, which if I have to I'll live with -- but, you know, what we were able to do by the time of the hearing was come up with Version B and -- and put that information in.

And I think, you know, the result actually when we got to Court was we got everything sealed, as I recall. The Courts were willing to seal it but the Board was not willing to seal it.

But we were able to reconstitute -- now, if the client had not been able to reconstitute the

information, they might have said under that circumstance, "Send me the information back and we'll just go without it and see what the heck happens and deal with it later."

But that's just the example of someone being able to rejigger what they were going to put in. They weren't as happy with it as evidence from their standpoint as the original staff, but the Board was not going to keep the original stuff under seal. So, they had to come up with, you know, Alternative B.

MR. LO FASO: So, just as a response to my question I was trying to ask --

MS. MANDEL: Sorry.

MR. LO FASO: -- I will just cut to the chase. Rather than having a hardwired requirement that we're always supposed to know, if our proposal was predicated on a -- we would craft it whether it was a Bagley-Keene requirement (inaudible) perhaps rather than hardwiring that it always works this way, should we instead just have a process where the taxpayer can say, well, time out as opposed to it always being that way?

MR. MICHAELS: That -- Peter Michaels, and the option there strikes me as a fair middle ground.

I had an experience where I wanted a closed session and was told forget it, and I said, "Well, you know, at the moment I feel really handcuffed and foot-cuffed because I can't make my argument."

And they said, "Well, go ahead and make your

argument, anyway." And I did and lost.

Had I the opportunity, I would have talked with the people I represent and said, "Look, it's going to cost a lot of money to come back up here. It's going to cost a lot of money to go back to the drawing board on our case. Do you want to go ahead without the central argument or do you want to spend the money to come back here?"

But, you know, it's a tactical and an economic choice, and I did think it was unfair for them to say at the time, tough luck, you know, if you don't want to talk about it that's your problem, but you're on and you got ten minutes and that's life.

MS. MANDEL: Yeah. I mean we -- we had the benefit all those years ago because it was the first case where the Board was going to decide it, not to hold something closed. So, we had that benefit where they made that decision well in advance of the hearing. It was the first time.

MR. MICHAELS: Well, the --

MS. MANDEL: Pete, your -- your issue gets taken care of there's a process in the -- in the rules, then you know what -- then you know -- then you know what the game plan is and you can plan accordingly.

MR. LAMBERT: You can prepare accordingly.

MR. MICHAELS: Yeah, I -- I was told that either you're going to have to keep the secret and drop your case or tell the secret and disappoint somebody.

1	But in life sometimes you just have to break your word,
2	I was told by a Board Member during the hearing. So,
3	we that's not a very fair choice, I don't think, on
4	the spot.
5	MR. LAMBERT: Is that Mr. Andal?
6	MR. MICHAELS: No, it was Mr. Klehs.
7	MR. VINATIERI: I was going to say, Mr. Klehs.
8	MR. MICHAELS: Sometimes you just have to break
9	your word.
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MS. RUWART: I had a question -- I only had an 1 opportunity to briefly scan this, but what have you --2 have you considered for a same day hearing, particularly, 3 what is the interplay of your proposal if the early 4 disclosure, ten days in advance, is adopted? 5 Because presumably you're talking about a case wheresome 6 information will be desired to be closed and the Board 7 8 may or may not decide that. What do we publish ten days before that? 9 10 MR. LO FASO: I'm a little unclear as to 11 what --MS. MANDEL: Could you explain that a little? 12 13 MS. RUWART: I'm sorry. MS. MANDEL: Explain the -- because the waiver 14 of confidentiality and all the information --15 16 MS. RUWART: Applies. MR. HELLER: Well, staff set up -- staff's 17 18 proposal sets up a two-step process. i think your language wants to combine it down 19 20 to been a one-step process. Let me just really quickly how we think -- at 21 least what I'm hearing and then we can clarify it so we 22 23 can all be on the same page. But I think -- what we were envisioning was 24 that the taxpayer, long before there is a waiver of 25 26 confidentiality, can request a portion of their hearing in closed session and get a response back from the Chair 27

before the date comes for -- for the waiver to apply and

be necessary.

MS. MANDEL: And the waiver applies when?

MR. HELLER: It applies as of the Public Agenda Notice date for their scheduled hearing.

MS. MANDEL: Okay.

MR. HELLER: Okay. So, basically it's designed so that under our proposal the Chair would give them notice of whether they granted or denied the closed session before the Public Agenda Notice goes out, ours says at least five days before that.

Then that taxpayer would have five days to decide, "Do I want to still go forward with my hearing or not?"

We have the notice. Now, my understanding from your proposal is to not have the Chair rule on the proposal, but the comments from your office is that we want to not have the Chair make a decision, just we want to have the Board do it.

And I think what everybody is not clear on is is the Board going to do that in advance?

Because you're talking about if the Board decides against the taxpayer, they'll just go to hearing that day.

That doesn't sound like an advance decision.

MR. LO FASO: I think -- well, it will just boil down -- I don't understand what the disclosure things are because I see this -- I don't understand how this applies -- but that notwithstanding, two simple

principles, Board decides, not Chair, principle No. 1. 1 MS. MANDEL: Right. 2 MR. LO FASO: No. 2, why put things over if we 3 4 don't have to? If -- if the taxpayer wants to assert a right 5 to protect themselves, that's a fair thing, but why if 6 we don't have to? 7 MS. MANDEL: Then what he -- you need to go 8 through is the waiver of confidentiality, which would 9 10 happen with the Public Agenda Notice on any case, and 11 this information that the taxpayer is going to ask the full Board to take in a closed session when that Public 12 Agenda Notice comes out, under the way it's set up, has 13 that information -- the confidentiality --14 MR. LAMBERT: Cat is out of the bag. 15 16 MS. MANDEL: By virtue of being on the Public Agenda Notice for hearing that it's eviscerated right 17 18 then, so that's --MR. LO FASO: 5033.1 to say --19 MS. MANDEL: That's the --20 MR. LO FASO: -- that if you have requested the 21 process under .2 you have been deemed waived. 22 MS. MANDEL: Okay, go ahead. 23 MR. HELLER: Our goal here was not to create a 24 loophole where everyone who wants to request this 25 26 process then doesn't get their stuff disclosed in 27 advance.

That's what would happen.

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MS. MANDEL: That was --1 MR. LO FASO: I'm confused. 2 (Unintelligible -- several people speaking.) 3 MR. HELLER: Here's my -- I think if I could 4 just go back, I think I can still build this up because 5 6 I don't think we have any disagreement, I think we're 7 just still trying to understand the same process. Here's my thinking now, let's say we take out 8 the Chair on the that initial determination and put the 9 Board in, I think that's the main -- the main thing that 10 11 your office wants. MR. LO FASO: That's correct. 12 13 MR. HELLER: It's not what happened. So, we put the Board in there. 14 15 MR. LO FASO: More importantly, you have the Board in there. 16 17 MS. MANDEL: Yes. 18 MR. HELLER: Right, right. There's no disagreement here on why that might 19 20 be a good idea. 21 MR. LO FASO: Yes. MR. HELLER: We're just talking about the 22 23 procedures of it all. So, if we have the Board do that in advance 24 again, so that we have notice to the taxpayer in 25 26 advance, before the waiver applies -- which is what you 27 keep talking about -- that's the whole purpose of

getting this done in advance so that they can have a

knowing waiver or not. 1 And so we have the Board do that, the whole 2 Board does it, then why would the Board then want to 3 rush into a hearing? The Board would then decide, right, the full Board --5 MS. MANDEL: So, it would be like a motion 6 7 practice? MR. HELLER: -- and schedule the hearing --8 MR. LAMBERT: Yeah, right. 9 MR. HELLER: -- in the future, I think, 10 11 basically, which would be scheduled the way the whole Board wants it scheduled, right? 12 Then at that point we have that meeting 13 scheduled, why would we want to then have the Board go, 14 "Oh, we just changed our mind on you taxpayer and now we 15 want to go directly to a full, open session." 16 MS. MANDEL: Chris has something he wants to 17 18 say. This is Chris Schutz. MR. SCHUTZ: 19 If it goes to all five Board Members when he 20 21 makes a request, then that would have to go to an agenda 22 just as being a request. And before it even has a hearing, you just 23 24 have, "Oh, this is a request out there." And I don't know where it would go, maybe to 25 26 Chief Counsel matters as a request for closed session. You would have then Board Members, all five 27

Board Members, get to decide, "Okay, we want to have a

closed session."

Otherwise you'd always have to have it on as a closed session agenda item and an open session agenda item so that if the five Board Members decided that they wanted to have a closed session, it would go to closed session. Otherwise, it's not agendized for closed session.

MS. MANDEL: Right.

MR. LAMBERT: So, I think our response is that it gets so complicated?

Is that what you're saying in terms of --

MS. MANDEL: Well, but the simple one that Alan was suggesting was that if the problem is that when you issue -- the PAN would still have show -- if you did it all on the same day, the PAN would still have to show everything.

But if the problem with their -- because you have -- you can't take something -- if you agendize for open session, you can't then -- they're saying under Bagley-Keene -- you can't then just say, "Okay, we're closing this part of the hearing."

You have to have something that says, "closed session."

MR. LO FASO: That's our proposal, we know that.

MS. MANDEL: And with respect to waiver of confidentiality of this information that would otherwise occur under the way staff's written the basic rules on

waiver of confidentiality, what I heard Alan saying was 1 then couldn't you put in the waiver of confidentiality a 2 little, "except with respect to materials that they have 3 requested this process under what the other rules are? 4 MR. LAMBERT: And how would you prepare the 5 summary? 6 If there were two summaries -- there would be 7 8 two summaries. MS. MANDEL: Yeah. 9 MR. LAMBERT: One summary with Version A and 10 11 one summary with Version B? MR. LO FASO: Well, no, I mean -- let's dig 12 13 deeper. I'm unclear as to --14 MS. MANDEL: I thought there --15 MR. LO FASO: -- as somebody who doesn't always 16 feel he understands the underlying facts in the hearing 17 summaries, I guess it's not a given for me that the 18 hearing summary is actually even going to make reference 19 20 to it in a way that would disclose it improperly. 21 That's why I'm stuck on the -- on that 22 question. MS. RUWART: All I'm saying is it could happen. 23 It could be possible not to be able to write a hearing 24 summary that is at all coherent without specific 25 26 reference to the information that the taxpayer wants to

In that very tiny case, my question becomes --

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keep secret.

or my concern becomes, I guess, a potential loophole.

If we are saying that the hearing -- that the Board wants to both make that determination with respect to the secrecy and decide the matter on the same day, then I believe that the -- that the Board staff now has to decide, you know, do you publish the hearing summary -- which in the ordinary course would make some, you know, minimal, but some reference to that secret or -- and here my question is, so you redact it because the taxpayer has requested redaction.

Board staff -- the Board staff preparing the hearing summary certainly has made no determination as to the legitimacy of that request. Is it possible that a taxpayer could use that as a loophole to avoid exposing information which the full Board will then deny the closure request on, but the public has been denied access to that information unless the Board then goes out and republishes Version B of the hearing summary.

MS. MANDEL: Okay, here -- their two main points were they want the full Board to decide the closure issue and they want no unnecessary postponements, so, no necessarily automatic hearing postponements or whatever.

And maybe, considering the reasons that Brad gave of why they set it up that way, whatever, maybe you guys should work together on what language you would -- whatever suggest because we're going to need language at some point.

MR. LO FASO: I certainly agree that we might 1 not -- we wanted to put this out, sorry we put the 2 letter in ten minutes before --3 4 MS. MANDEL: No, that's fine. MR. LO FASO: Sorry But maybe because you've 5 heard the reasons why they gave and maybe -- and then 6 with whatever -- because if you have -- I mean your 7 points, the rest of the Board may feel a certain way or 8 not, but certainly having language that works all around 9 and they can help you with that, whatever 10 MR. SCHUTZ: You know, it's just a matter of 11 course because it's out there and they could do it 12 now -- request a closed session. 13 So, you might have, you know, agendas, you 14 know, you have a half a dozen cases that are closed that 15 16 are agendized for the closed session and open session and the Board has to decide --17 18 MS. MANDEL: Right. MR. SCHUTZ: -- on, you know, every case. 19 MS. MANDEL: Which may suggest doing it more 20 like a motion to practice in advance, but I don't know. 21 That's why maybe they should get with staff. 22 23 MR. MICHAELS: What have you thought about -it's not uncommon for there to be four rather than five 24 people sitting up there on that dais. 25 What if it's a tie? Is that a decision? 26 there's a two-two split, the two Republicans and the 27

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two --

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There's a motion made -- there's
             MR. LAMBERT:
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    a motion made by the taxpayer. If it's -- if they don't
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    win, they lose.
             MR. MICHAELS: So, a tie actually is a loss?
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             MR. LAMBERT: Right.
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             MR. LO FASO: Well, it's not a majority of the
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    quorum.
             MR. MICHAELS: That's right.
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              MR. HELLER: And your -- your point's not
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    directly on point to what we're talking about.
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              Although it's --
              MR. MICHAELS: Full Board -- a full Board can
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    be four people.
              MR. LO FASO: Understood. This is -- this is
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     very instructive because, you know, a lot of -- this
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     is -- our office is asked a lot and it's of sort of a
     functional analysis of these things -- whether it's
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     qoing to be -- you know, there's gameshipman's
     opportunities or whether -- if it's going to be once in
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     a blue moon.
              This is really important for stuff for us to be
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     talking about.
              MS. MANDEL: Yes.
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              MR. MICHAELS: And it does strike me -- and I
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     heard what Bob said I know how the Board interprets
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     ties -- seems inevitable that there are going to be ties
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     and it seems --
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MR. LAMBERT: You guys --

MR. MICHAELS: -- unfair for a tie go to the home team, seems like you should get a tie broken.

MR. LO FASO: If the Chair favors nondisclosure and the Board is split, if the Chair makes an additional call, the results will be nondisclosure.

On the other hand, if there is no Chair initial decision and the Board is split, the rule -- the result will be not in favor of the nondisclosure.

I appreciate the preliminary indication, it's not what I spent a lot of time thinking about.

MR. MICHAELS: A tie is not a decision in my mind.

MR. KAMP: The notion that if you don't get -if you have a tie vote on a motion, the motion fails.
That's Robert's Rules of Order, basic parliamentary
procedure.

It's nothing unusual, you know.

MR. HELLER: I want to quickly notice and add on to her point, I think it's slightly germane, is that staff -- you know, staff, when we first looked at this we did consider having the entire Board decide and we definitely recognize that this was an extremely important issue that would be -- you know, hinged -- really would be the linchpin on whether, you know, a very large taxpayer goes before the Board on a multi billion dollar cases or even a large group of taxpayers, so, we definitely took it extremely seriously.

But we looked at the procedural issues and our

feeling was that if we do it for the whole Board -- if there's a decision by the whole Board, then we're going to need to -- to get them basically bring the entire Board up to speed on whatever is going on in the case that is necessary to determine this issue, probably notice this for closed session as well, because if the Board Members are going to discuss it at all, then they'll be discussing the trade secret or the potential trade secret and they can't do that during an open session without possibly disclosing the trade secret itself.

This would defeat the purpose of having -we're going to have to schedule all of these for closed
session every time there is a request to be done.

Every one of these will have to be properly noticed as a closed session item so that the Board Members are all there, they do have the ability to -- you know, they need to discuss it and ask staff additional questions about why is something there or why it's germane to the case and those kinds of things.

And they're also going to be exposed to the substantive issues in the case as well. And I don't know how much the, like, public is going to feel confident in not -- in either being admitted to that closed session to argue their position now or --

MR. LAMBERT: That would kind of defeat the purpose.

MR. HELLER: I understand, but I'm just trying

1 | to understand how -- the policies.

MR. LO FASO: I will say that staff is articulating an initial disagreement with the Yee proposal and I'll say that this is a process whereby a Board Member's office is trying to articulate this and to put you a proposal out and that I will absolutely say that we should take Marcy up on her suggestion to just follow the constitution.

MR. HELLER: We don't disagree, let me just say that.

We can do that, I was only explaining why we thought -- why we waited.

MS. MANDEL: We can do that.

And I really would suggest that if they want to go forward with their thing, they can sit here with the staff and work out language so that if we're going to vote, we have something to vote on.

MR. VINATIERI: Can I comment?

MS. MANDEL: Please.

MR. LAMBERT: Right.

MR. VINATIERI: Joe Vinatieri, and, you know, make sure -- I want to put in the two cents worth on behalf of the taxpayer.

Depending upon how you all are looking at this, if turns out that you are going to have a closed session among the Board Members and the staff to determine whether this should be -- the hearing should be the portion related to the financial trade secret

information should be closed or not, then I think you 1 need to make sure that you have the taxpayer there also 2 because they have the burden of proof, i.e., along the 3 lines that you're talking about if you're going to make 4 5 it a motion. MR. LAMBERT: That's not --6 7 MR. VINATIERI: They're going to have the burden to prove that, why this is trade secret 8 9 information and why it's damaging or potentially 10 damaging if it becomes public. 11 MR. RUWART: Can I ask a question, Joe? 12 Did you say before that under your local AAB 13 rules that the AAB makes the decision without the 14 taxpayer being there? 15 So how would that be symmetrical? 16 MR. MICHAELS: No, it doesn't, no. The local AAB -- I'm not Joe. 17 18 MS. RUWART: Okay. 19 MR. VINATIERI: I did say that. 20 MS. RUWART: I might have misheard it, but --21 MS. MANDEL: That's what he said. 22 MS. RUWART: He did say that. MR. MICHAELS: I was not listening well. 23 24 MR. VINATIERI: No, I did say that. 25 Because what you do in local practice is you 26 have to make the CCP showing in advance of the hearing. 27 Normally that Board gets together and makes the

determination whether it's closed or not.

come back and they tell you, "Well, we agree with you or disagree. So, when you come back for your hearing, we're going to do this portion closed, the rest of it is going to be open."

Sometimes we have situations where we've said, "Hey, this, this and this needs to be closed." They say, "No, we agree with this and this, but not with this."

So when we come back, we then have a discussion of that and what the -- what the reason why we felt the way we did over and above what we put in writing.

If we didn't not like it at that point in time, then we either went to court or we reconstituted the information.

What I'm concerned about here, why I'm saying this here is, under -- under the practice of many counties they will look at a taxpayer's request for closure on a relatively -- I don't want to say liberal basis, but their view is if there's any chance that, in fact, this information could be detrimental and cause a substantial detriment to that taxpayer's business, then benefit of the doubt goes to the taxpayer.

And they look at it that way.

Now is that i codified? Is that written down somewhere? The word is no.

But that is my experience in Santa Barbara

County. It's been my experience in Los Angeles County.

I am trying to remember where else I have had it.

But because of the potential down side of what could happen, benefit of the doubt goes to the taxpayer in those situations.

MS. KINKLE: Carole?

MS. RUWART: Yes, Sherrie?

MS. KINKLE: Sherrie Kinkle, property taxes.

I happen to have another hat besides this one,
I'm the liaison from our Board to the local Appeals
Board and I work with the clerks of the boards.

And I was also very much involved with promulgating the Local Rules of Practice, including the one that Joe is talking about.

One of the other things that we put -- we instituted at the same time that we put the definition of the trade secrets in the procedures associated with that is that we instituted pre-conference hearings. And that's one of the things that's determined in a pre-conference hearing.

Now I know that's -- that could not work in the same way with our Board because you have -- you have your Board sitting in a hearing and just the stuff that you've been talking about, you have the problem [\*|of] you have a hearing before the hearing to determine what they might say.

But in the local counties they do -- they have pre-conferences and the trade secrets -- if there are any involved, well, that is one of the issues that is determined and we have encouraged -- we being the

Property Tax Department -- have encouraged the --1 MR. LAMBERT: Talking about a motion? 2 MS. KINKLE: -- Appeals hearings to err on the 3 side of the taxpayer in all instances. 4 It's -- it just doesn't make any sense to -- to 5 harm the taxpayer in any way if there are trade secrets 6 involved. 7 But I don't understand -- and, of course, this 8 document just came in so I didn't get a chance to really 9 look at the document from Miss Yee's office -- but I 10 don't understand what the concern is if the Board Chair 11 makes the preliminary decision -- determination, if you 12 want to call it that, that it's going to be closed. 13 From what I read and what I understood is that 14 when they have the hearing the other four Board Members 15 16 or the complete Board could make a recommendation to 17 overturn that. 18 Is that correct under our current procedure? MR. HELLER: Yes. 19 MS. KINKLE: So, in essence, the full Board 20 21 always has the decision to make that decision. MS. MANDEL: Well --22 MR. MICHAELS: Can they turn it the other way 23 24 around? So that if the Chair said no, they could say 25 26 yes? If I may respond, we could adopt 27 MR. LO FASO: that logic we could have the Chair make the additional 28

call on all of our decisions and then submit it to a 1 2 ratification by the Board. It's a different process. As Peter points out 3 it's a different mechanical potential for result, it's 4 different. 5 6 MS. KINKLE: But the problem is that someone needs to make -- it seems -- a preliminary decision, 7 which is what this can be considered -- so that they --8 there can be a public agenda notice so that it can go 9 10 forward. Otherwise you have the problem where do you put 11 Is it closed? Is it not closed? 12 it? 13 MR. LAMBERT: What are you going to do about --MR. LO FASO: I guess that it's not that clear 14 15 to us and, hopefully, we'll have a thorough discussion 16 and that we will --17 MS. MANDEL: That's why --MR. LO FASO: -- agree with that, but it's --18 we got some we time to talk about it. 19 20 MS. MANDEL: That's why I said something about 21 motion practice. 22 MR. LO FASO: Right. 23 MR. LAMBERT: So, it's a post conference pre-hearing with a potential for a motion to the Board? 24 25 MS. MANDEL: Okay, you can talk to them. 26 MR. LO FASO: To be -- since I am -- I am actively active right now because they're responsive to 27

our office -- what our office put forward.

But to be engaging to Joe's comment, Joe, I understood that the Bagley-Keene law favors public disclosure and, generally speaking, the burden is against -- against not meeting the public.

And when you say that there is a benefit of doubt in favor of the taxpayer, I am trying to reconcile my --

MR. VINATIERI: Well, Bagley-Keene doesn't apply to local property tax, but --

MS. MANDEL: It's the Brown Act.

MR. VINATIERI: -- the Brown Act does.

It's similar. And a decision -- a decision was made -- Sherrie, thank you for reminding me -- because the decision was made as part of the balancing that we're talking about here, talking about the right of the public to know versus the right of the taxpayer to have a hearing, a meaningful hearing and not be detrimented by disclosing certain information that is absolutely confidential.

In that balancing there was a discussion when we did the property tax rule along the lines you're talking about and it was determined that in those situations that benefit of the doubt would go to the taxpayer.

But that's why, on the other hand, it's very narrow in terms of the amount of time -- very specific on the amount of time that that closed session takes place.

In other words, the Chairman of the Assessment 1 Appeals Board is very, very clear and the Board is very 2 clear in their order that said, "This is what you want 3 to put in and we're going to make a decision yes, it's confidential, but here's the parameters: You are only 5 going to be able to talk about that. The minute you 6 start talking about something else, then we're going to 7 8 open hearing." That's within the discretion of the Board. 9 think that's a similar situation here. 10 I don't see that to be all that different. 11 MR. LAMBERT: Would you call staff afterwards? 12 13 We'll try to work up some language.

MR. LO FASO: Absolutely. We'll have --

MR. LAMBERT: Again --

MS. MANDEL: He's just trying to understand a lot of everybody's points, because he's going to take it back and back explain it to someone else.

MR. MICHAELS: Alan, just one footnote,
Bagley-Keene does have a provision in it for closed
session and you're probably familiar.

MR. LO FASO: Yes.

MR. MICHAELS: And it cross refers to another Government Code section that also is about closed session.

So, there is Bagley-Keene language that appears to be expressly on point.

And I think that supports a lot of what we're

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saying. 1 2 MR. LO FASO: And we'll take it. 3 MR. MICHAELS: We'll have to talk off-line. 4 MR. LO FASO: Absolutely, absolutely off-line. 5 I like that off-line, it's very MR. VINATIERI: techno. 6 7 MR. HELLER: With that real quick -- Bradley 8 Heller from Legal Department again. 9 Just to wind that up, I guess I'll just note 10 that that was also one of Mr. Lenny Goldberg's comments from the September meeting was also in there on the 11 12 definition of what a trade secret is. 13 That's contained in his comments as well. 14 MS. RUWART: And asks for any other --15 MR. MICHAELS: That language is his? 16 MR. HELLER: I believe he actually has 17 language. 18 MS. RUWART: Yes, he does. 19 MR. HELLER: Staff did look at it and it --20 MS. RUWART: Actually, he did not provide --21 MR. HELLER: We're not totally clear on how 22 that definition would exactly work, but it doesn't look 23 like it would not -- or no financial information could possibly be considered a trade secret under this 24 25 definition. 26 And then we don't think that that's going to 27 work for the Board since we typically do have financial 28 information and that is what people are arguing --

MR. VINATIERI: That's correct. 1 MR. HELLER: -- so, we don't think that we'll 2 3 be able to work with that language as it currently is proposed. 4 But I just wanted to point out that it was 5 6 there. If there are any other comments on disclosure, 7 please feel free to share them. 8 Otherwise, we'll go ahead and move on to 9 10 another subject. MR. KAMP: Steve Kamp from Betty Yee's office. 11 12 We actually have a pamphlet previously from settlement discussion disclosure standards, it's 5033.2 13 subdivision B and I think you should -- if you're going 14 to look at Mr. Goldberg's suggestion, you should look at 15 our suggestion as well -- in addition to what the staff 16 17 has already proposed. MS. MANDEL: Could you explain "the specific 18 explanation of the taxpayer's position why the issues 19 20 presented ... may be resolved in open hearing without reference."? 21 22 I'm not sure I understand. Can you -- do you have a --23 MR. MICHAELS: What does that mean? 24 MS. MANDEL: What would you contemplate a 25 26 taxpayer would say or do for that? 27 MS. RUWART: Is there a "not" missing in this

28

sentence?

1 MR. KAMP: I think --MS. RUWART: I think what you're saying is that 2 3 the taxpayer should be required to demonstrate why the Board can't have an open hearing without referencing the 4 5 confidential information? 6 Is that what you really meant? 7 MR. KAMP: Well --8 MS. RUWART: So, in other words, in that third 9 line, 10 "The taxpayer position may not be resolved in 11 open hearing."? 12 MR. KAMP: In fact, if you look at the memorandum we circulated, we also say that the taxpayer 13 should bear the burden of proving why the Board can 14 15 decide -- it's not -- non-disclosable to -- on the tax case without public disclosure of the information 16 confidential. 17 18 MS. MANDEL: Yeah, I don't think the "not" is 19 missing. 20 MS. RUWART: I'm sorry. MS. MANDEL: I think what they're saying is if 21 I have part of my hearing closed, the Board agrees. 22 23 Now when the Board makes the decision on my 24 case, they have to make a decision in open session and 25 so they're saying as a taxpayer asking for closure, assuming you got the closure, you would have to 26 27 demonstrate how the Board is able to decide your case in

open session without revealing any of the stuff from

closed session. 1 2 Is that what you're saying? 3 MR. KAMP: Yes. MS. RUWART: Oh, I see. 4 MS. MANDEL: Brad's making the same --5 MS. RUWART: It's almost -- it's almost like 6 7 you provide the Board the motion of how you can -- you 8 wouldn't really do that, but tell the Board how they can 9 say it -- how they can say the deciding of the case 10 without revealing the information? 11 Am I just really not getting it? 12 MS. MANDEL: That's why I asked -- because 13 that's how I understood the words that were here, which 14 is that the taxpayer would have to show how the Board could make a decision on the matter in open session 15 16 without revealing any of the confidential information, 17 which would -- I guess what you are saying is that the 18 Board would be restricted in its discussion of the 19 evidence because this would always be evidence when it 20 comes time to -- you know, somebody makes a motion, they 21 make a motion that the -- that X is the answer in the 22 And it gets seconded for purposes of discussion. 23 And then someone says, "Why are you making that 24 motion?" 25 And the reason the guy wants to or the gal 26 wants to make that particular motion is --27 MS. RUWART: Based on the confidential --

MS. MANDEL: -- based on the confidential

stuff, then maybe they have to go into closed session.

Is that what you're talking about?

MR. KAMP: What we're -- what we're asking the closure proponent to demonstrate that -- why the material that they are trying to put in or keep out of the public domain is not essential to deciding the tax case.

In other words, if you've got real trade secrets that relate to valuation or something, you can decide it without actually publicly revealing that.

MS. MANDEL: Okay, but -- but -- is it a why?

Because -- because it sounds to me -- I

mean it's hard, you know, in the vacuum of not having

particular facts in front you to always try to figure

out how these things will work, but it sounds like the

way it could come up, just seeing how the Boards have

operated -- and who knows how a future Board would

operate -- is that somebody makes a motion for a certain

thing.

And then it -- then -- because that's when they're making the decision, right?

And if that motion goes and it's the motion to grant or a motion to deny, the motion goes, it seems like it would be -- if there was actually the Board engaging in discussion of the case -- that you would have the issue -- I remember we had one Board meeting where we did receive some information that was confidential, not in the case, but it had to do with

something we had to adopt, there was information that the law requires be confidential, and a Board Member tried to talk about what was in the paper.

And everybody was going, "It's confidential!

It's confidential!"

So, it seems like it would come up if there was discussion. And I am just trying to figure out how a taxpayer -- how this would work.

MR. VINATIERI: In the context of local property tax what happens in that situation is, first of all, you're requesting findings of facts and conclusions of law, which become your basis for going to superior court.

MS. MANDEL: Right, but we don't do that here.

MR. VINATIERI: I understand that, exactly.

so, there is -- you have that as an issue. But specifically if you do have something like a memorandum opinion that the Board chooses to adopt, what would happen in the local property tax context is if there is a specific point and they determine a value based upon the income approach and they say, "We believe," or they say, "Here's our conclusion, it's based upon X number of dollars of revenue and adjustments made for depreciation, economic obsolescence, blah, blah, predicated on this," which is closed, then they refer to the document -- we're getting overly technical here -- but they refer to the document that was marked Assessor's Sealed 1 or Applicant's Sealed A -- and that

way it would refer to it in the public document of the findings of fact and conclusions of law, but you wouldn't really know unless you are able to get to that sealed document

MS. MANDEL: So, any -- any written -- if you were to make this motion on your case and this were the rule, what is -- what is in this submission from the office, you would be able to say -- you could decide my case, if you did anything in writing, by doing these things and if then -- and you could decide my case and if you were going to be discussing it in open session by going into closed session to discuss any reasons or anything that was based on --

MR. VINATIERI: That's it.

MS. MANDEL: -- the confidential?

MR. VINATIERI: Right, those specific --

MS. MANDEL: You'd have to --

MR. VINATIERI: -- those specific documents relating to -- that were specifically proscribed as confidential and narrowly --

MS. MANDEL: It's easier to do in writing, when it's a written thing that comes back -- harder to do when the Board Members are sitting there unless we all have little rubber bats to, you know, stop each other from -- "Don't talk about that until we go back into closed session to talk about that reason."

So, they would be running in and out of the room for something if they had to talk about the

information? 1 MR. VINATIERI: Yes, like I said, it's overly 2 technical. 3 I think we have to be careful on doing things 4 on an expedited basis, but at the same time balancing 5 6 the public's right to know versus the taxpayer's right to be heard. 7 MS. MANDEL: So, I was just trying to figure 8 out what the taxpayer -- what they thought the taxpayer 9 10 explanation --MR. VINATIERI: I would just indicate -- I 11 think we've had a pretty good discussion of this issue 12 and I think staff understands. 13 I want to make sure from the taxpayer's 14 15 standpoint that they understood the concerns of the 16 taxpayer. 17 Why don't you all go back and see you what can 18 hash out? MR. LO FASO: Yeah, I'll call. 19 MR. VINATIERI: Any time. 20 MR. HELLER: Absolutely. And staff's 21 22 absolutely --MR. VINATIERI: And, Brad, I'm not asking that 23 I be there as you guys talk about it on behalf of 24 taxpayer, but it can be like a closed session. 25 MR. LO FASO: It will be off-line. 26 27 MR. VINATIERI: Thank you. MR. HELLER: Anyone else who would like to 28

share a comment after the meeting or in the next couple of weeks on something like this or any proposed language can submit it to staff as well. And if they really -- if anybody feels that they really really need a personal meeting with staff, we can try to arrange that. MR. LAMBERT: We can make it off-line, sub rosa or even ex parte communication. MR. VINATIERI: I never want to do that with you. MR. LAMBERT: I have no decision making authority, that can't happen. ---000---

MR. LAMBERT: Okay, turning to the next thing

MR. HELLER: Turning to the next thing, I think -- I think we covered the issues that have been raised for today on disclosure. No more issues to raise there and on communications with Board Members, and with those we're going to move forward.

Mr. Vinatieri submitted a few written comments.

I was going to ask you if there was any of those you wanted to discuss orally with the interested parties today; we can go through those right now.

MR. VINATIERI: I did. I'd like to go to -and by the way, let -- let me just indicate that -- that
when this started last September of 2005, as we all know
there was an awful lot of differences of opinion. And I
was one of the major -- how should I say it, on-line
persons with difference of opinion.

So, this -- I appreciate the fact the staff has done what it has done and there seems to be a lot of consensus. So, this just represents the last that I had, and in fact most of my comments that I'd done previously one way or another were assuaged.

These are the ones where I till have concerns. Let me just start with this first one, 207(b)(2). And this, of course, relates to the situation that's been hanging around the Board here with the childhood lead appeals. And I think -- and it's been a -- it's been a bit of a -- a difficult situation for everyone.

MS. MANDEL: This is on the first page of the staff comments? This is the same thing? 2017.

MR. VINATIERI: 2017. 2017.

MS. MANDEL: Okay. And so --

MR. VINATIERI: And I had asked that there be language in there for the situation where on these tri-apartheid taxes, whether it be DTSC or DHS, and there's probably some others that I'm not even familiar with, where you have -- the Board has an absolute responsibility under the fee appeals procedures under Section 40-- whatever it is, that applies to all these -- these -- these taxes or fees, excuse me, that are actually billed by the Board of Equalization but the other agency is -- is responsible for the -- the substantive aspects.

I have a real problem that the Board has been told by the -- by the Legislature to provide the appeals process, but in certain circumstances the Board -- because the way the tax is set up or the fee is set up for exemptions and things like that you have to go to the -- that particular agency. And if that agency doesn't respond, which is what happened on the childhood lead cases, then the Board of Equalization says, well, we can't go forward on our appeals procedures.

So, the taxpayer -- the feepayer, is in Catch 22. And so, the -- the staff has said -- staff declined due to lack of statutory authority. I -- I don't agree with that. I think you have your statutory authority

when the -- the Legislature gave the authority and the responsibility and the obligation and whatever other word you want to use, to provide a meaningful appeals procedure for feepayer.

So, I -- I suggested in my comments to that instead of putting a timeframe on it, which is what I did initially, I just said if after a reasonable period of time the State Department of Health Services -- and I would say this for DTSC or any other situation that's similar, that after that reasonable period of time that particular department has not acted, then the case shall be heard by the Appeals Division.

Which gives you -- I mean, obviously, I would like to have 30 days, 60 days, 90 days, 120 days, whatever the date might be. I'd like some -- some -- something in concrete, but if you're not comfortable with that, then I'm just asking that at least put something in there that says after a reasonable period of time, maybe six months, maybe eight months, nine months, whatever -- whatever the staff in their deliberation thinks is appropriate in their discretion, then --

- MS. MANDEL: Have you ever taken a --
- MR. VINATIERI: -- they do that.
- MS. MANDEL: -- taken a writ against the Department for not acting on your thing?
- MR. VINATIERI: Well, that's what's happening
  on the --

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MS. MANDEL: And trying to force them to act?
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             MR. VINATIERI: That's what's happening on all
2
    the childhood lead cases. They actually decided -- I
3
    think Bolero started and said -- they filed a lawsuit in
 4
 5
    Federal Court and said, a, the Department of Health
    Services is wrong because this is a tax, it's not a fee.
 6
             MS. MANDEL: Yeah, yeah, about the --
 7
             MR. VINATIERI: And, secondly --
 Я
             MS. MANDEL: -- you're not acting on my thing.
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             MR. VINATIERI: Secondly, we have not had due
11
    process of law because it's been sitting there for three
12
    years.
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             MS. RUWART: And what was the result --
             MR. VINATIERI:
                              It's --
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             MS. RUWART: -- ultimately when it went to --
                              They got put off and now that's
16
              MR. VINATIERI:
17
    part of the Shell litigation that's going on right now.
18
             MS. MANDEL:
                           I mean --
             MR. VINATIERI: That's the Shell litigation.
19
20
    That's --
21
             MS. MANDEL: Because once -- once we put
22
    something in -- I mean, if it said reasonable period of
    time in our thing then, you know, then you're suing us
23
24
    for what's a reasonable period of time, when --
             MR. VINATIERI: Well --
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26
             MS. MANDEL: -- if the Legislature wants them
27
    to act first, how do we -- how do we -- how does the
28
    Board -- how does the Board hold a hearing if the
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subject of the hearing is the law says that they have to 1 decide a certain issue? 2 MR. VINATIERI: They -- the law says on 3 4 exemption issues that they have to decide. And -- but 5 that doesn't say -- that is not to say that the Board of Equalization can't decide other issues that are related 6 to that. Or dissimilar from that. 7 8 You put the -- the problem is you put the 9 taxpayer, the feepayer, right in the middle of Catch 22. 10 So, what's the point of having an appeals procedure that 11 the Legislature has given you if the Board of 12 Equalization is just going to defer indefinitely while 13 this other agency sits on something for three years? 14 I mean, it's -- it makes no sense. 15 MR. LAMBERT: We may not have jurisdiction. 16 And that will be a contrary argument. 17 COURT REPORTER: I can't hear you. 18 MS. RUWART: Oh, she can't hear you. COURT REPORTER: I didn't hear you. 19 20 MR. LAMBERT: Oh, I said the contrary argument 21 would be the Board doesn't have jurisdiction until 22 there's a denial. 23 MR. VINATIERI: I don't think the law says 24 It doesn't say that. 25 MS. RUWART: Is there anything in this comment 26 that is new from your prior comments on this issue? 27 MR. VINATIERI: Yes. 28 MS. RUWART: Or you just -- okay.

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MR. VINATIERI: Yes. Last time I -- I put
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    down -- I believe I put down 90 days or six months.
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             MS. RUWART: No -- not in terms of the
3
    language, but in terms of your rationale for why the
4
    Board should do this.
5
             MR. VINATIERI: No, I've gone from a specific
 6
    date to a more fuzzy date.
 7
             MS. MANDEL: Okay, let's go -- okay.
 8
             MR. LAMBERT: The rationale is the same, let's
 9
10
    go.
              MS. RUWART: Okay.
11
                           I appreciate that. Just quickly
12
              MR. HELLER:
    comment that staff appreciates the number of --
13
              MR. VINATIERI: Right.
14
              MR. HELLER: -- puts taxpayers in.
15
              MR. VINATIERI: Okay, 2050(C)(3) is the same
16
17
     thing as we just discussed.
              Let's move into 402.5. This is under the
18
     Franchise Tax matters and you can see there was a --
19
2.0
              MR. HELLER: Misnumbering.
              MR. VINATIERI: Yeah, it was a misnumbering.
21
              MR. HELLER: Yeah, we picked that one up.
22
23
              MR. VINATIERI:
                              Okay.
              MR. HELLER: The next draft should hopefully
24
     correctly number that.
25
              MR. VINATIERI: And on 4042.5 --
26
27
              MR. HELLER: 4042.5.
              MR. VINATIERI: -- (B)(2) I -- I just point out
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to you as a -- in a general way, now that we've had this discussion about confidential trade secret information, you have put a specific provision in the Franchise Tax appeals rules for prehearing conference. I think that's a great idea, and I think that it wouldn't be inappropriate at all to have that just in general. Such as the situation we're talking about on -- on trade secret information.

I was telling Bob as you were talking here, I said I know that prehearing thing is in here somewhere. i couldn't remember where it was -- where it was. So, you might take that into account when you all are talking about trade secret information about the -- the ability of the staff to have a prehearing conference to -- to work through those things.

MR. SCHUTZ: Since everything else has a -like an appeals conference except for the Franchise Tax
Board --

MS. MANDEL: That's what this is.

MR. SCHUTZ: -- it would be just to bring it up to -- that if you want to have a closed session, that you view it as a -- a taxpayer bring it up at the appeals -- appeals level so that it -- then Appeals can draft -- look at the information and then either make a comment or recommendation to the Board about whether or not --

MR. VINATIERI: That -- that would work, Chris, I mean, on the -- on the surface. The problem is that

the Appeals Conference -- say it's a Sales Tax matter 1 and you're doing a trade secret thing. In Appeals 2 conference that's all going to be confidential, anyway. 3 4 MR. SCHUTZ: Right. MR. VINATIERI: So it doesn't even -- it 5 doesn't -- that issue doesn't arise because then if the 6 7 conference-holder or the Appeals Division comes up with 8 a decision that goes contrary to the taxpayer, and now there is an issue that you're going to have to bring in 9 10 front of the Board, that at that level had been 11 confidential but to bring that same issue up in front of 12 the Board is going to be confidential, now you have an 13 issue after the Appeals Conference. MR. SCHUTZ: But if you raise -- if you raise 14 15 that, look, this is information I'm giving you, Appeals 16 Conference-holder, but if this goes any further it needs 17 to be confidential, and then -- and then the Appeals 18 Conference-holder will comment on, "Yeah, I've looked at it, you know, "I don't -- I don't think, you know, this 19 20 needs to -- it's required to be in closed session." 21 MR. VINATIERI: I don't know, that might be a 22 way of dealing with it. I'm -- yeah. 23 MS. MANDEL: Assuming --24 MR. VINATIERI: In any event, let's -- let's --MS. MANDEL: -- they know the information with 25 the --26

My only -- my concern here, I had -- I had a question

MR. VINATIERI:

27

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Yeah, let's go back to this.

about 15 days, and I wanted -- I thought it would be 1 appropriate to give it 30 days, a little bit more time. 2 That was the first thing. 3 MR. MICHAELS: 30 days is for --4 MR. VINATIERI: It says here, "The requesting 5 party may make a written request for prehearing 6 conference," and by the way, you know, I think these are 7 8 really good ideas and I would hope that we would encourage this type of thing on Franchise Tax appeals, 9 10 because it --11 MS. MANDEL: Okay, but what's your specific 12 comment? MR. VINATIERI: 30 -- 30 days instead of 15 13 14 days. To request. 15 To request --MS. MANDEL: 16 MR. VINATIERI: It's on page 18. Oh, you're 17 not going to have it on that. 18 MS. MANDEL: Yeah, I do. MR. VINATIERI: So that -- that's the first 19 20 issue. 21 I had a question, and -- and this is not -- you know, I don't feel that strongly about it, but it says, 22 "The Appeals Decision may deny the request with the 23 24 approval of Chief Counsel if the Appeals Division determines that a prehearing conference is likely to be 25 unproductive and a misuse of administrative resources." 26 Now, if we're talking about the staff here is 27

concerned about tax protesters, if that's really what

we're talking about here, I understand that.

However, I would certainly not like to be in a situation where on behalf of a client I request one of these prehearing conferences and I'm told -- and I'm not dealing with a tax protester, they're not a client, and I'm told, "Well, that's unproductive, it will be unproductive or it will be a misuse of -- of administrative resources."

I mean, what the heck does that mean? I understand what it means in the context of tax protester, but outside that context it -- it's problematic to me.

So, I -- I -- I just basically said -- I said drop or delete "misuse of administrative resources." I probably should have said, well, "unproductive" is also an ambiguous word or term. But I think we all know what we're talking about here. But I want to make sure it doesn't go too far the other way, either.

MR. LANGSTON: I think another -- another situation would be where it is a case that involves routine application of well-established law with uncontested facts.

You know, you're -- you're in the universe of the large complex cases but there's also a broad universe of the relatively straightforward cases where the facts are clear, we believe the law is clear. At that point then the staff should have the discretion to -- to say, well, you know, what -- what purpose would

1	it serve to have a conference.
2	I mean, I think that
3	MR. VINATIERI: You're talking about like Head
4	of Household or
5	MR. LANGSTON: Yes, basic Statute of
6	Limitations cases, Head of Household. Just application
7	of I don't know, you know, your your
8	run-of-the-mill cases, single issue, basic facts,
9	well-established law, the the majority of a lot of
10	the very small cases.
11	So that I think also would sweep in some of
12	those. I I don't think the intention was, though,
13	for the large complex cases that this would ever, you
14	know. I think the
15	MR. VINATIERI: Right.
16	MR. LANGSTON: the tend the tendency
17	would be if it's a factually intensive case, if there is
18	a subtle legal undeveloped legal issue, you
19	know, then then I think the the expectation is,
20	yes, there would be a a conference, if requested.
21	000
22	
23	
24	
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MR. VINATIERI: Okay, I'm empathetic with that. 1 I mean I don't want to waste FTB's time or Board staff's time, but I don't want to get in a situation where Ihave 3 a client or there is a taxpayer who's got something that's, quote, unquote, "legitimate" and gets denied 5 because -- and this is a good way to keep stuff awayfrom 6 the Board, get things resolved so they don't end up 7 having to go in front of the Board. . 8 So, let me just suggest, in terms [\*|of] 9 the language, I had -- I had suggested the deletion of 10 the words, "use of administrative resources," as 11 12 ambiguous and the same. We can use -- we could leave the word 13 "unproductive" in there and we all understand what we're 14 15 talking about here. My concern is we're not always going to be all 16 here -- hopefully not 25 years from now. 17 MR. LANGSTON: What if we said, "In any staff's 18 opinion the hearing -- the hearing would not aid in the 19 resolution of the case, " something like that? 20 Just -- you know, because I kind of agree 21 that the words, "unproductive and misuse," is pretty 22 23 prejudicial to a case. You know, someone requests a hearing and we 24 think, you know, that sort of gives you an impression 25 26 that the staff isn't -- isn't behind you. MR. VINATIERI: It's completely objective. 27

MR. LANGSTON: Maybe we could find some more

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neutral phrases to indicate --
1
             MR. VINATIERI: You know, I don't know with the
2
    language is, do you understand what the concern is?
3
             MS. RUWART:
                            Yes.
4
             MR. VINATIERI: Yeah.
5
             MS. RUWART: We have some ideas about that.
6
             MR. VINATIERI: You can come back with
7
8
    something else.
             MS. RUWART: Yes.
9
10
              MR. VINATIERI: Okay.
             MR. HELLER: Okay, less ambiguous and just more
11
    defines the scope so that you won't be surprised if
12
13
     somebody comes back and says --
14
              MR. VINATIERI: Thank you.
              MR. HELLER: -- "This is that, I'm not giving
15
    you a pre-hearing conference because of this."
16
17
              MR. VINATIERI:
                              Right.
              MS. MANDEL: He also doesn't want to have to
18
     call his client and say he was denied a hearing
19
     conference because it would be unproductive and a misuse
20
     of administrative --
21
2.2
              MR. HELLER: Misusing the resources.
              MR. VINATIERI: Well, the negative statement
23
24
     sure misuses my resources.
                           I think we have, at least some
25
              MR. HELLER:
     ideas and we're going to try to work on something.
26
27
              MS. MANDEL: yes.
              MR. VINATIERI: Okay, thank you.
28
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1	ms. RUWART: Right, we can do something nicer.
2	MR. LAMBERT: Non pejorative language is
3	suggested?
4	MR. LANGSTON: Yeah.
5	MR. VINATIERI: Do me a favor, Brad, when you
6	guys come up with something, just give me a call, if you
7	would?
8	MR. HELLER: Okay.
9	MR. VINATIERI: Okay, let's go over to 4062.
10	MS. RUWART: Is this the same issue or comment
11	of November 30th, 2005 I am sorryMR. VINATIERI: You
12	know, I don't have that comment with me.
13	MS. RUWART: It says you recommended providing
14	the taxpayer with copy of the proposed decision on a
15	petition for rehearing prepared by the Appeals Division.
16	MR. VINATIERI: Yes.
17	MS. RUWART: So, is it the same comment?
18	Anything new?
19	MR. VINATIERI: Well, yeah, there is something
20	new.
21	MS. RUWART: Yeah.
22	MR. VINATIERI: That is that I have
23	indicated if you look at the new proposed 5028.
24	MS. RUWART: Okay.
25	MR. VINATIERI: Look at that once again, I
26	am trying to find symmetry among all of these programs
27	and the way we do everything so that you don't have
28	little nuances here and there, to the extent we don't

have to.

You'll note under 5028 that's the recommendation of petition for rehearing -- maybe I miss -- I said 4062, maybe it should be 4063, maybe I did that incorrectly.

What I am looking for is there has been, in my opinion, mistreatment relative to the petitions for rehearing by Board staff.

That is that when you file a petition for rehearing based upon the grounds that are articulated in the current Rules of Practice, that what happens is you file your petition for rehearing. It goes to, I guess, the Appeals Division. Appeals Division opines whether -- makes -- comes up with an opinion, which they give to the Board as to whether the Board should grant the rehearing or not.

i think that's absolutely wrong. Because if the Appeals Division is acting as a disinterested third party between the Department and the taxpayer, then they need to be disinterested.

And one way that they do that is that they listen to both sides and they say, "In our opinion here's what we think."

MR. LAMBERT: They have both sides, there's been a petition for rehearing made?

MR. VINATIERI: Right.

MR. LAMBERT: And then they're acting as the attorney for the Board and advising them of what

decision. 1 After that if there is a rehearing, then there 2 3 is a public process. Then -- then I think that's -mr. VINATIERI: 4 you can't wear two hats. And I know this is 5 longstanding Board procedure, but we're finally bringing 6 all this out in the open in this new Rules of 7 Practice -- or whatever we're calling it, Rules of Tax 8 Appeals -- and if the Appeals Division is going to act 9 as an independent body looking at both sides, it can not 10 then act in a way to take this independence away and 11 basically say, "Okay, here's what we're saying," and 12 you, in essence, have done that under 5028. You are 13 making a recommendation on a petition of rehearing in 14 15 that context public. So then, let's have symmetry in the context of 16 this rule here. 17 18 MS. MANDEL: Is it public? 19 MR. LAMBERT: It is public. It's not public, it's to the 2.0 MR. HELLER: parties. 21 22 MR. VINATIERI: To the parties. There's a difference here --23 MR. HELLER: excuse me, Bradley Heller, Legal Department. 24 25 I really appreciate you bringing up this comment too, Joe. It is something -- I think that it 26 warrants some further explanation definitely. 27

But there is a dichotomy in the disclosure lows

rules that apply to our different programs. So in an appeal from the Franchise Tax Board, everything is disclosable to the public, except for something that is otherwise protected by a privilege. Then you may disagree with us, but the Board has traditionally held that there is some sort of attorney-client privilege for communications between attorneys in the Board's Legal Department and Board Members.

And so in this particular case we've traditionally prepared -- should say decisions on petitions for rehearing as confidential attorney-client documents going from the attorneys in the Appeals Division, who in this case, you're right, are acting as attorneys for the Board -- not as like a neutral conference holder or something really in that particular framework, I don't think -- then they submit it to -- well, that remains a confidential, non-disclosable document, even though it would otherwise be in an income tax appeal through that process.

And then if it's adopted by the Board, it becomes the Board's decision and is publicly disclosable.

If it doesn't, it just isn't something that becomes public.

If we provide it to the taxpayer, then the Board would waive its attorney-client privilege if -you know, to the extent it exists. It would be waived by giving it to the party because that would be a third

party that wasn't required for the communication to the client.

So, that's the reason why those aren't provided to the taxpayers, not really based on some idea of trying to hide something from the taxpayers to keep it confidential under those scenarios.

In the other scenario we don't disclose that -the decision on petition for rehearing, period, it's not
a disclosable document.

So, we can share it with the taxpayer and have it retain its confidentiality and still submit it to the Board Members and achieve our goal of having the Appeals Division devise it without making this a public document.

MS. MANDEL: You mean the petition -- on the other types of -- the non franchise tax case?

MR. HELLER: Right. Because the business tax appeal and the --

MS. MANDEL: So, the change in these rules from the current rules are that the decision -- that the recommendation on a petition for rehearing in a business tax or other non franchise tax matter would be provided to the taxpayer.

The complaint used to be, previously, that unlike a hearing summary for your case when you come to argue, you never saw that recommendation on your petition for rehearing before the Board acted.

The new rules, right, this is a new thing, on a

- 1 | business tax matter you would, as the taxpayer, see that
- 2 staff recommendation on the petition for rehearing, but
- 3 | for the reasons he explained, the income tax ones are
- 4 different.
- 5 MR. VINATIERI: I thought it was the other way
- 6 around.
- 7 MR. HELLER: That's at least what our current
- 8 proposal is.
- 9 MR. VINATIERI: Okay, I --
- MS. MANDEL: So, the ones that you used to
- 11 | complain about, they would have a sales tax case and
- 12 | they wrote this recommendation for the Board on a
- 13 | petition for rehearing and they totally didn't
- 14 understand anything I said in my petition for rehearing
- 15 | and (unintelligible) --
- 16 MR. VINATIERI: I didn't do that.
- MS. MANDEL: She probably can't type that.
- 18 MR. VINATIERI: That was off-line.
- 19 MS. MANDEL: Those are the ones that now, under
- 20 | the staff proposal, you would see that recommendation,
- 21 | right, Brad?
- 22 MR. HELLER: Correct, for business taxes.
- MR. VINATIERI: That's not, I'm sorry --
- MS. MANDEL: That's what's in 5028.
- MR. VINATIERI: Okay, I'm sorry then, I
- 26 | misspoke. That was my major concern.
- 27 MR. HELLER: Okay.
- 28 MR. VINATIERI: Because I wanted -- I did not

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like the situation where we filed a petition for
1
    rehearing, it was a confidential -- something given back
2
    to a Board Member, come to find out that they still
3
4
    didn't understand a fact or two and then we had no --
    absolutely no right to even see that.
5
              The only way I ever saw it was if a Board
6
    Member -- sometimes they do and sometimes they don't --
 7
8
    would show it to you.
              MS. MANDEL: On the income tax ones those
 9
    would, under the proposal, those would stay as the
10
    attorney-client.
11
              MR. VINATIERI: Okay, that's pursuant to the
12
     specifics of the PIT and --
13
              MR. HELLER: Appeals from FTB.
14
              MS. MANDEL: Those are from FTB.
15
16
              So, your 4062, which is the FTB.
17
              MR. VINATIERI: Right.
              MS. MANDEL: You're basically withdrawing that?
18
                              That's correct, yes, that's
19
              MR. VINATIERI:
20
     correct.
              MR. HELLER: It was very well worth
21
22
     explanation, I think.
              MS. MANDEL: Yeah.
23
24
              MR. VINATIERI: Thank you.
              MR. KAMP: So, you're withdrawing 4062?
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              MR. VINATIERI: I am. And the same with 4065.
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MR. VINATIERI: Let's go to 5007(b)(4). Thisis 1 a case we just had in front of the Board. And I thinkwe 2 better make sure that everyone knows what the -- the way 3 these bankruptcy petitions are being handled. 4 This was a case a couple months ago -- excuse 5 me, about a month ago. And it was in the context of a 6 7 bankruptcy. In this case we were set for a Board 8 hearing. The taxpayer indicated that they did not want to go forward in the Board matter. They went ahead and 9 10 filed bankruptcy. 11 The Board went ahead notwithstanding based upon attorney-client privilege document from the staff --12 MS. MANDEL: Oh. 13 MR. VINATIERI: -- saying that you do have the 14 15 authority to -- to hear the case and that the automatic 16 stay does not apply in that situation. MS. MANDEL: Is there a difference -- this 17 is -- this is -- oh, is this the general hearing or is 18 this --19 20 MR. HELLER: Yes. 21 MS. MANDEL: Oh, okay. MR. VINATIERI: It says the Board -- the Chief 22 23 of the Board --24 MS. MANDEL: Not --25 MR. VINATIERI: -- shall postpone a matter 26 subject to provisions of Chapter 4. 27 MS. MANDEL: I understand. I was -- got

confused again about whether we were in the FTB

provisions or the general provisions. My -- my guess is 1 2 that it's possible, but --MR. VINATIERI: This is not your practice 3 4 today. MS. MANDEL: It may be that this was written 5 6 prior. MR. HELLER: Well, a quick question first, a 7 clarification, was your case involving an appeal from 8 the Franchise Tax Board or Business Taxes or Property 9 Taxes? 10 MR. VINATIERI: Business Tax case. 11 MR. HELLER: Okay. This procedure -- provision 12 right here, even though it is in the general Board 13 hearing procedure section, applies only to appeals from 14 the Franchise Tax Board, and it actually continues our 15 traditional practice of deferring cases or when there's 16 an appeal from the Franchise Tax Board and there is a 17 pending bankruptcy. 18 That, I believe, has been our traditional 19 policy for just appeals from the Franchise Tax Board. 20 MS. MANDEL: Oh, because it says provisions --21 subject to provisions of Chapter 4 of this division. 22 MR. HELLER: Right, which --23 MS. MANDEL: Do you see that? 24 MR. HELLER: Which -- which to make it more 25 clear maybe we should maybe add something to the 26 heading -- well, let me not jump ahead to clarify that. 27

But, basically, it was designed to just continue a

traditional policy that we've had and not expand it to 1 other areas and -- and this wasn't based on -- this 2 isn't necessarily based on anyone's conclusion that the 3 4 automatic stay applied necessarily. I think we better -- there's MR. VINATIERI: 5 two issues here. Is there a reason for Franchise Tax 6 Board appeals to be different than the policy of other 7 appeals to the Board? 8 MR. HELLER: Uh-huh. 9 MR. VINATIERI: And, secondly, if we have this 10 11 policy here, which I think is right --MR. HELLER: Uh-huh. 12 MR. VINATIERI: -- why doesn't this policy then 13 apply to all other cases in front of the Board? 14 MR. LAMBERT: Well, I mean that issue was 15 raised with respect to State assessee hearings. It was 16 decided, I believe, they go -- they go forward. Maybe 17 18 you need to go forward. MR. VINATIERI: Well, I --19 MS. MANDEL: There was -- there is -- I mean 20 21 Legal -- Legal looked at the issue of the automatic stay in the context of State assessment. 22 23 MR. LAMBERT: Well --MS. MANDEL: -- and in the context of Business 24 Tax and maybe they haven't thought about -- about this 25 26 or --MR. HELLER: Let me just --27

MS. MANDEL: -- the income tax side.

MR. HELLER: Well, quickly to respond, maybe 1 I -- Ken Davis can -- can help me with this slightly 2 or -- or Bruce, as well, but I believe it actually 3 really evolved out of like principles of comity between 4 FTB and the Board, and the FTB, I believe, was -- and I 5 6 could be wrong, this is just my historical 7 understanding, was that there -- there was a -basically, a -- I don't know, the practice of generally 8 agreeing to a deferral when a taxpayer filed bankruptcy 9 and the bankruptcy involved anything relevant to 10 their -- to their issues before the Franchise Tax Board. 11 So, the Franchise Tax Board didn't demand that 12 the Board move these cases forward where the taxpayer 13 didn't want to. And so, we just basically went along 14 15 with that and that became a rule. But it's --MR. VINATIERI: Well, the Franchise Tax Board 16 17 is right. MR. HELLER: And so here at the Board, the --18 the Legal Department has concluded that it's not the 19 20 law --21 There's a --MR. LAMBERT: 22 MR. HELLER: -- that's required. 23 MR. LAMBERT: Time out. The Legal Department has hired a number of bankruptcy attorneys because of 24 25 some changes in the way the Attorney General delivers our representation, and they have been quite adamant in 26 27 telling us, you know, that the automatic stay does not

apply to these tax appeal hearings.

MR. LANGSTON: And we -- we would agree with 1 that from the Franchise Tax Board, that as Brad pointed 2 out, this was a practice in the past to conserve our 3 resources --4 Right. 5 MR. LAMBERT: MR. LANGSTON: -- so we weren't wasting lots of 6 time developing an assessment we're never going to 7 collect. But we also take the position that the 8 automatic stay applies to collection of tax --9 MR. LAMBERT: Right. 10 MR. LANGSTON: -- not to the administrative 11 determination of the proper amount of tax. 12 MR. LAMBERT: Right. 13 14 15 16

MR. LANGSTON: So, I -- I think we -- we don't really care one way or another. I mean, it's always a trade-off. And I think in some cases the Board believes all the work's already been done, might as well decide it so you have a final amount that can go into the bankruptcy and be dealt with.

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On the other hand, if it would require a lot of staff time and development and, you know, the -- the taxpayer's clearly insolvent and never going to pay it, anyway, why go through the -- you know, why make everyone go through the motions.

So, that's -- that's my understanding, as well, It's not a legal requirement that it be deferred, that it -- it always has been a policy often because the taxpayers normally are busy with other

things and, you know, have -- normally don't want to have to pile their appeal on top of their bankruptcy.

So, that's where it came from, if I am correct -- I believe.

MR. VINATIERI: Well, I think there's two issues. First of all is -- is the substantive opinion that's been rendered by your staff, which I disagree with and -- and bankruptcy counsel disagrees with, private counsel. From a taxpayer's standpoint, let me tell you why.

Because there is some discussion in the bankruptcy code that whether a Court, a bankruptcy Court, will take jurisdiction of a tax appeal is predicated -- it's discretionary and it's predicated to some extent on whether there has -- what type of administrative hearing and -- and due process has taken place at the administrative level.

And then if a Court is of the opinion that there has been a modicum -- and I'm just giving you what I'm told by bankruptcy counsel -- but if there's been a modicum of due process given, then a bankruptcy Court -- the trial Court, might determine that they don't want to take jurisdiction and hear the tax matter in the bankruptcy case, because it's already been done at the administrative level previously.

From a taxpayer's standpoint, obviously, to the extent that I don't feel that there has been fairness in the process, and that is how I feel about this specific

case, that we definitely want the bankruptcy attorney -the bankruptcy Judge, the Court, to hear the case -- to
hear the whole thing, because Bankruptcy Court comes
into it from a different perspective than the
administrative staff of the State Board of Equalization,
or I guess the FTB, although I'm not speaking to that.

So, I don't want a situation on behalf of my client who decides that it's a waste of time at the Board of Equalization and -- and as long as we're -- you know, it's questionable that if we go the wrong way on -- on the Sales Tax case, that we're going to have to probably declare bankruptcy, anyway, might as well just go ahead and deal with it in Bankruptcy Court right then and there.

I don't want my client to be detrimented because -- because the State Board of Equalization has taken a -- done some kind of -- a modicum of due process, whatever that is, and so that this Bankruptcy Court decides not to take jurisdiction to hear the tax case.

And I don't -- that's why I'm -- I'm very much against this. That's why I agree with what you have in here, because otherwise you're throwing out another issue in terms of the ability of the -- of the taxpayer, in this case the bankrupt taxpayer, to have that matter adjudicated in the Bankruptcy Court.

And I think it's a very important thing. I don't know whether your people or the staff has ever

1 even looked at that --MR. LAMBERT: My people? 2 MR. VINATIERI: -- from that standpoint. 3 Well, whoever -- you talked about you hired 4 5 some --MR. LAMBERT: I don't have any people. 6 MR. VINATIERI: -- you've hired some 7 8 bankruptcy -- you have a new title, you know. I don't know who you are now. I used to know you when you were 9 10 just a Property Tax guy. So, anyway, that's a very important policy 11 And it's a sleeper -- it's a sleeper because we 12 issue. 13 don't get into bankruptcy very often. But it does come 14 up. MR. LAMBERT: Well, our current practice is --15 at least with respect to State assessees, is we do not 16 honor the automatic stay. That has been for a while. 17 MS. MANDEL: Well --18 That's your practice. MR. VINATIERI: 19 MR. LAMBERT: Well, it -- it's been there -- I 20 21 think it's been challenged. I think it's even gone to Court on different things and they've had people going 22 back to other states and things and so far, so good. 23 And that's the opinion of the attorneys on the staff. 24 25 So, that is the practice right now. 26 MS. RUWART: So, Joe, just to clarify what you 27 said, there's nothing barring the Board from continuing

its current practice. You just think it's a better

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policy to do it your way, which is defer them all.
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             MR. VINATIERI: Well, I'm talking from my
2
    limited bankruptcy experience, which is like --
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             MS. RUWART: Very limited.
4
             MR. VINATIERI: -- that (indicating).
5
6
    right.
            I've had a couple of cases, tax matters, in
7
    bankruptcy, but bankruptcy counsel has always been
    involved, and they don't understand tax, so that's why I
8
    get involved as an adviser. And I am told what I just
 9
10
    told you --
11
              MS. RUWART: Right. Very articulately.
              MR. VINATIERI: And they will take the
12
    position -- the bankruptcy attorney will take the
13
    position that it is a vio -- a clear violation of the
14
15
    automatic stay.
16
              Now, I can't opine on that, but that is what
17
    they say.
              MR. LAMBERT: I can't, either. So, -- I'm just
18
     telling you, that's -- that's the --
19
              MS. RUWART: Thank you for your comment, I
20
21
     quess that's all we can say.
              MR. LAMBERT: -- that is the -- that's the
22
23
     position right now with State assessees, at least.
24
              MR. VINATIERI: Okay, well --
25
              MR. LAMBERT: I think with Sales Tax matters,
26
     too.
27
              MS. MANDEL: Yeah, it -- it is.
              MR. VINATIERI: No, it is the Sales Tax, yes.
28
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Yes, that's what happened to me --

MR. LAMBERT: Yeah.

MR. VINATIERI: -- on this other matter.

MR. LAMBERT: Right.

MR. VINATIERI: So -- so, but, in any event, if you want to go that direction, then you're going to need to clean this up. But the direction I'm indicating that you should go is the other direction, and then you ought to say Chapters 1-2 or 2-3.

MR. LAMBERT: So, your position is the rule -the rule that's applicable to the FTB should be
applicable in all cases?

MR. VINATIERI: That's correct.

MR. LAMBERT: For the reasons you've stated.

MR. VINATIERI: That's correct.

MR. HELLER: A really quick response is, you know, in addition to just what Bob said about our, you know, current practices, my understanding is this issue does come up somewhat regularly and that is a pretty clear statement of bankruptcy laws to when a Bankruptcy Court might take jurisdiction to decide a tax liability, the actual amount of it, make its own determination.

And so, it's really something if we were to change policy would be favoring -- allowing taxpayers to make a decision to remove jurisdiction from the Board to decide their tax -- like, you know, their Business Tax liability, their Sales Tax liability -- and move over to the -- the Bankruptcy Court and force counsel for the

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Board now to represent the Board in another forum --
1
             MR. VINATIERI: Absolutely.
2
             MR. HELLER: -- right, that's not used to
3
4
    dealing with tax matters.
             MR. VINATIERI: Absolutely.
5
             MR. HELLER: So I think --
6
7
             MR. VINATIERI: Absolutely.
             MR. HELLER: -- that's the countervailing
8
    policy, and the reason why staff hasn't recommended it
9
10
    so far.
11
             MR. VINATIERI: Absolutely. That's what -- and
    that's -- we all know what bankruptcy is, it's to --
12
    it's to enable the debtor hopefully to come out from
13
    underneath that debt and reorganize, and if not then to
14
    discharge. But even then, the State has priority.
15
16
             MR. HELLER: Yes, and so I mean --
              MR. VINATIERI: So, I mean, the State does get
17
18
    its due, you know. So, --
              MR. LAMBERT: Well, I think the import of what
19
    he says, you're asking the Board Members to give up
20
21
    authority and jurisdiction.
              MR. VINATIERI: No, we're asking to -- to just
22
     follow what the Bankruptcy Code says. Enough, we've
23
24
    talked about that.
              MR. HELLER: Yes. No, we will take it under
25
26
     consideration.
              MR. VINATIERI: Yeah. Well, I know what you're
27
    going to say but I -- but that's -- you know what, you
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understand what the policy is.
1
             MS. RUWART: Yes. Very clearly stated.
                                                       Thank
2
3
    you.
4
             MR. VINATIERI:
                              Okay.
             MR. HELLER:
                           5011.
5
             MR. VINATIERI: 5011. If -- if you haven't
6
 7
    figured it out, I was really tired one night and I had
8
    nothing to do because I couldn't sleep, so I did this.
             MR. LAMBERT: I want to thank you for that.
 9
10
             MR. HELLER: That's why we --
11
             MR. VINATIERI:
                              I thought so.
12
             MR. LAMBERT: I'm glad I've given my lunch hour
     for that.
13
              MR. VINATIERI: Your lunch hour doesn't start
14
15
     for five minutes. We're almost done.
              On 5011(b), I -- my concern was, first of all,
16
17
    you're talking about electronic mail all the way through
18
    here. So, where it says, "The Board Proceedings
19
    Division shall mail, " I just said "shall provide by
20
     electronic mail or otherwise, " all right. So, that's
21
     just consistent with -- all the way through.
22
              And then modifications to a hearing summary
23
     after official distribution is, "it shall be mailed or
24
     otherwise provided to the taxpayer and the Department."
25
              I put "within five days" -- "working days prior
     to the Board hearing." This just happened to me.
26
27
              MR. HELLER: Okay.
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MR. VINATIERI: It just happened to me four

weeks ago.

MR. LAMBERT: I can tell you, though, from having done hearing summaries that, you know, sometimes you actually find out things that are wrong in there within five days. So, you have no choice in that case but to tell the Board what the right information is, even if it's -- you're embarrassed and even if you might be scolded for it, nevertheless you're obligated to do so.

MR. VINATIERI: Well, all I can tell you is -is in this situation -- and, you know, bad facts make
bad law, right? But that's kind of what we're dealing
with here and the staff -- the Appeals Division had this
information within 45 days of the hearing date. I never
saw a summary up until it was seven days or eight -seven days, eight days, before the hearing and even then
I only got it because it was faxed to me because some -there was a problem.

So my point is that there needs to be -- and maybe that was just an anomaly, and if it's an anomaly, you know, I hate to -- like I say, bad facts make bad law. But -- but if there is a modification it needs to in some way, shape or form be given to the taxpayer on a timely basis.

Now, I put five days because I'm feeling a lot of pressure when you got a hearing date on Tuesday and the Board is anathema to give continuances for various reasons, and then I get this hearing -- hearing summary

three, four days, whatever -- whatever the -- five, six, 1 seven days, whatever it is -- I'd rather have it as much 2 as possible. And it's really difficult to get this 3 hearing summary just right before the hearing and -- and 4 expect to try to -- to, you know, do the case. 5 the problem. 6 I can appreciate that, but I 7 MR. LAMBERT: think nevertheless the problem is some of these things 8 you find out about at the last minute. Somehow all the 9 10 facts come in a big torrent just before the hearing. 11 So --MR. VINATIERI: Yeah, I understand. I hear 12 13 you. Chris. MR. SCHUTZ: And the alternative is that --14 15 that David Levine, whoever represents the Appeals, would 16 just verbally say it at the -- and then you find out at 17 the day of the hearing. MR. LAMBERT: You find out later. 18 MR. SCHUTZ: Yeah, you find out even later, the 19 20 day of the hearing. 21 MR. VINATIERI: Well, can we put something in here that says it should -- that "modifications to a 22 23 hearing summary after initial distribution shall be e-mailed," -- let's make it e-mail -- "or faxed and 24 provided to the taxpayer and Department" -- you say 25 promptly, let's -- "promptly" -- let's make it as soon 26 as possible after that modified hearing summary is 27

provided, all right?

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MR. HELLER: As soon as possible.
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             MS. MANDEL: You mean prepared.
2
             MR. VINATIERI: Or as it's prepared.
3
             MR. HELLER: It's provided to the Chief of the
4
    Board Proceedings.
5
             MR. VINATIERI:
                              Yeah.
 6
              MR. HELLER: So right after it's provided to
 7
    the Chief of Board Proceedings, they turn around and --
 8
              MR. VINATIERI: It just gets sent out.
 9
              MR. HELLER: -- as soon as possible.
10
              MR. VINATIERI: And I think that's kind of
11
    maybe the way things are done --
12
13
              MR. HELLER: Okay.
              MR. VINATIERI: -- anyway, but let's just --
14
                           I mean, you know --
              MS. MANDEL:
15
              MR. VINATIERI: Let's just put it down.
16
              MS. MANDEL: It always depends what happens
17
     down in the mailroom.
18
              MS. RUWART: I just wanted to make a comment,
19
     is --
20
              MR. VINATIERI:
                              On-line.
21
              MS. RUWART: -- we -- we have similar issues in
22
     Chapter 3 with regard to State assessees, and the way we
23
24
     resolved it was to require Board Proceedings to promptly
     distribute documents without further detail.
25
              I just wanted to say that because one of our
26
     goals here is to create symmetry and consistency.
27
              MR. VINATIERI: Uh-huh.
28
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MS. RUWART: And I'm not sure staff can promise 1 which one of those versions -- your commented version 2 here or something more similar to that would be the 3 final product. But we would consider this language, as 4 5 well. MR. VINATIERI: And I -- look it, Board 6 Proceedings does a very good job. All right. 7 8 They --MS. RUWART: Yeah. 9 MR. VINATIERI: And so I don't know if it's 10 Board Proceedings, I don't know if it's Appeals, I don't 11 know who it is because I don't fully always understand 12 the bureaucracy around here. All I just want to make 13 sure is that I've been heard --14 MS. RUWART: Yeah. 15 16 MR. VINATIERI: -- and that everyone understands that it does put a taxpayer at a 17 disadvantage and -- and it's already difficult enough 18 sometimes to have a level playing field. 19 MR. LAMBERT: Sometimes the information comes 20 21 from the taxpayer at the last minute. Particularly in Property Tax cases where you've asked for it two months 22 ago and five days before the hearing you finally get the 23 24 information. I have no empathy with the 25 MR. VINATIERI: 26 taxpayer in that situation. MR. LAMBERT: That's more common, in this part 27

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of the --

MS. RUWART: Your situation, as I understand 1 it, is when the fax and maybe even the -- the written --2 the write-up, itself, is available that it is not 3 promptly distributed when it is available. 4 MR. VINATIERI: Yeah. 5 MS. RUWART: Whenever that availability is. 6 I just wanted to say we'll take a look at it. 7 MR. VINATIERI: You all heard what I had to 8 9 say. MR. LAMBERT: Yeah. 10 11 MR. VINATIERI: All right. MS. RUWART: Sure. No, we appreciate it and 12 we've been dealing with it in other chapters, too. 13 Okay. And I -- you MR. VINATIERI: Yeah. 14 solved my 5029, so that's not a substantive thing. 15 MR. LAMBERT: Now we can -- any other comments 16 to be made? 17 MR. BOYD: Yeah, I have comments. 18 MR. LAMBERT: Yes. 19 MR. BOYD: Doug Boyd. Just -- on behalf of 20 cities and counties, we properly in these rules make 21 a -- a substantial deal out of notice in a lot of ways. 22 23 And when we get to 1807 allocations I hope we do that -- that we also do that same -- pay that same 24 attention to due diligence to notice, and that includes 25 notice to cities and counties. Things like pending 26 reallocations, claims for refund and things like that.

> MR. LAMBERT: Right.

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MR. BOYD: Because most of us here, except for 1 Joe, of course, to whom money is irrelevant because 2 he has so much money --3 MR. LAMBERT: No, no, no. No, he's a -- he's 4 now a Councilman with the City of Whittier. 5 MR. VINATIERI: I'm losing money, you know 6 that. 7 8 MR. BOYD: I know. I know. We -- every once -- once or twice a month we get a paycheck and we 9 10 have bills and over time you build up a system whereby 11 you -- you pay the bills out of the paycheck. And if you lost 25 or 30 percent of that paycheck all of a 12 sudden without any notice, it would really cause you 13 14 problems in paying your bills. And that's the -- cities and counties have that 15 problem when they get a quarterly and all of a sudden a 16 17 bunch of money they counted on, they budgeted, they put 18 in their budget, Joe and the City Council approved 19 it --The City of Whittier. 20 MR. VINATIERI: 21 MR. BOYD: -- and it's just -- it's just not 22 And so they need to know -- they need at least 23 advance notification of these things. 24 MR. LAMBERT: We have a suggestion. 25 MR. BOYD: Good. 26 MS. RUWART: Yes. MR. HELLER: Yes, and -- would you like to 27

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continue or time to stop?

Bradley Heller for the Legal Department again.

And I -- I spoke with Doug earlier -- actually later last week. And he raised the same concerns and I was able to do a little investigation, as well, so that I can properly respond. And a couple of things, I did check in and -- and I think staff on our side thinks that there is something we can do to improve notice of potential reallocations that might affect your distributions.

MR. BOYD: That would be wonderful.

MR. HELLER: We don't necessarily have something right this minute that we can provide and we're trying to get our State -- local and district folks to somehow -- to figure out how best to coordinate with our refunds folks who are processing these claims for the taxpayer, to communicate when there's -- you know, figure out what threshold amounts might be appropriate and figure out what's a good process for those two groups to communicate so that local and district can then communicate with you that by the way, there's a big -- something that you'd be interested in, or whatever. Whatever kind of things we identify to be important.

And then on the other side I did check into the process for getting this implemented and also for making sure that the formal appeal procedures, themselves, have the notice requirements that are appropriate for that, and the detail that you're talking about.

And I checked with our Board Proceedings staff and -- and Business Taxes Committee and we're -- at least as of right now, and I -- it's not in stone, but -- but basically as of right now the -- one of the number one things on the list of items to be presented to the new Chair of the Business Taxes Committee when they take office in January will be rulemaking on Regulations 1807 and 1828. And at that time the whole process will be open for review and improvement, and also we can then look at all the notice provisions, as well. And if there's things that we recognize during that process that need to be -- affect what's going on in these rules -- with right now they just reference that and leave that process really intact for the Then we can pick the revisions to these as they move forward or amend them if they become regulations by then so that they coordinate with whatever we change next year with the -- with the allocation appeals.

And I think if we can do that maybe we -- as a whole, overall, we can start with the front end of making sure that you're aware of the allocations that you might want to appeal and then providing clear process for you to go ahead and then appeal it and get to the Board --

MR. BOYD: That's great.

MR. HELLER: -- on the issues. So we do think there's going to be a way to address that.

MR. LAMBERT: We're going to follow through on

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1	that and see if there the best way to do that.
2	MR. BOYD: Thank you.
3	MR. HELLER: Absolutely.
4	MR. BOYD: It would really help with budgeting.
5	MR. HELLER: Yes, we a hundred percent agree.
6	If we were budgeting we'd want the same information.
7	MS. RUWART: But so we wouldn't put it in
8	this
9	MR. BOYD: Yeah, I
10	MR. LAMBERT: It's not necessarily the best
11	vehicle right at this point.
12	MR. BOYD: Okay.
13	MR. HELLER: I think Mr. Kamp, did you have
14	one or more comments?
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MR. KAMP: We have a few.

On page 1 through 3 of a letter distributed today, we have some suggested revisions for Chapter 2. They all relate -- we reviewed everything in Chapter 2 and we think there's an inconsistent use of the word "staff."

I mean we have -- you see references in the description, descriptions of -- in a very discrete way of what the staff is and then then the entire entire staff of the Board and it isn't something that you just take a fresh look at something you'll see that it's inconsistent.

On page 3 we make the suggestion you basically use the "Board staff" in all instances where there is not a five-member Board role, and replace references to Appeals Division with "Appeals staff." And examine the appropriateness of any delegation of staff that may have transferred into the Rules for Tax Appeals.

We also believe, that is the first bullet point,

"Explicitly inform the taxpayer of the phases of the earlier appeals process and how to contact the Board during these phases, without being overly prescriptive."

MS. MANDEL: What are you -- I know, I just don't know what he means.

MS. RUWART: Which segment of your comment are you referring to? What page?

MR. KAMP: Page 3 of the letter. 1 No, I see the bullet point, I just MS. MANDEL: 2 didn't -- I haven't read Chapter 2 since right before 3 that September Board meeting. 4 I quess my question is, are you MS. RUWART: 5 proposing to expand the scope of Chapter 2 to take in 6 actions that are -- occur even earlier in the appeals 7 process than these are currently scoped for? 8 MR. KAMP: This is just noticing the taxpayer 9 of the existence of these actions, yes. 10 11 MR. HELLER: Well --So, in other words, just to make 12 MS. RUWART: sure I understand, in Chapter 2, in fact, in all these 13 rules generally, we've started at a certain point in 14 15 time. 16 MR. KAMP: Yeah. MS. RUWART: And you think that at least in 17 some general sense steps that are earlier than that 18 certain point in time should be referenced in these 19 20 regulations? MR. KAMP: Yes, in terms of notifying taxpayers 21 of their existence, yes. 22 MR. LAMBERT: Like what specifically? 23 MR. KAMP: Well --24 MS. RUWART: If we could get some more detail 25 26 on exactly what this might be? MR. LAMBERT: Give more detail off-line. 27 MR. KAMP: Off-line, all right.

MS. RUWART: Yes. 1 MR. HELLER: That's so good. 2 Real quickly now, the current rules -- this is 3 the foundation, pick it up from the filing of the 4 petition for the claim for refund, see, that's the 5 6 initiation of the process. 7 MR. LAMBERT: Right. MR. HELLER: We don't go into any detail of 8 every act that is done by somebody in like a petition 9 section itself, is that more --10 11 MR. KAMP: Yes. We don't want to be overly prescriptive, we 12 just want the taxpayers to be aware of what's going on 13 and how they can contact the Board. 14 MR. HELLER: I think --15 MS. MANDEL: Without -- okay, without getting 16 into all of the stuff that's not appropriate for 17 regulations and that that --18 19 MS. RUWART: Or these regulations? MS. MANDEL: -- right, that restricts how the 20 21 Board's going to set up its internal operations and other stuff. 22 23 MR. HELLER: We will -- we definitely want to 24 see that specific language. 25 MR. KAMP: Okay. 26 MR. HELLER: We did -- just a thought too, we did actually include more details than is in the current 27

draft originally and we actually stepped back from them

because we felt like it was way over detailed at some 1 point in terms of the regulations. 2 This may not apply to what you're suggesting, 3 just a thought, and we are considering for that 4 information and we didn't just delete it, we took it out 5 and we're planning to create publications that will 6 7 accompany these regulations. So, let's say you're the taxpayer and you file 8 a petition, we will send you the, "So You Filed a 9 Petition." It's going to get assigned to the petition 10 section. 11 MR. KAMP: Okay. 12 MR. HELLER: Something like that. 13 At least we're hoping to prepare that as we 14 complete these and see where we need to fill any gaps. 15 16 So, that would be also an idea. MR. KAMP: Okay. 17 MR. HELLER: We're definitely looking at 18 whatever comments you have. 19 MR. KAMP: That's it for us. 20 MR. LAMBERT: Okay, is that it? 21 22 Any more? MS. MANDEL: Well, then the only question then 23 24 becomes what winds up -- how you wind up determining what issues remain to be decided. 25 MR. LAMBERT: Right. 26 MS. MANDEL: By what people and what people are 27

actually going to --

MR. VINATIERI: What day that is that? 1 MS. MANDEL: The Board meeting on this? 2 MR. VINATIERI: Yes? 3 MS. MANDEL: November 21st. 4 MR. HELLER: November 20th. 5 MS. MANDEL: 20th? 6 7 MR. SCHUTZ: 20th. MR. HELLER: Okay, it will be the 20th. 8 I have three cases that day. 9 Will we have the interested MS. CASAZZA: 10 parties here to see the next draft that comes out prior 11 12 to the November 20th. MR. HELLER: Sure. Real quickly, to wrap up, 13 this is Bradley Heller with the Legal Department again. 14 As the process goes from here, right now the 15 current direction the staff has from the Board is 16 re-present the rules to them at the November 20th Board 17 meeting, I believe is the date, there is two days 18 scheduled for the meeting, but it will probably be on 19 20 the 20th. And so staff will be preparing updated drafts 21 of all of the rules, incorporating some of the comments 22 that we have received. 23 And then we'll be issuing those. They'll be 24 provided to the public at least as early as when the 25 26 Public Agenda Notice goes out for that meeting. So, they'll be available on the website at that point. 27

we can get them out earlier, we will, but that's

definitely the drop dead date for them come out. So you'll see them then.

We will be also planning on updating our responsive comments to you. So, we'll have the additional comments that we received in writing for today's meeting and today, some of the comments that we received in the discussion today as well.

And then as far as, you know, what that exact form of that is, we'll have to determine that.

And then as far as what the Board will do, the Board could decide to have it rescheduled or give us whatever other guidance they want at that meeting as well.

MS. MANDEL: Well, but if somebody is going to present an alternative to the Board under the interested parties process that the Board is going to be voting on, I mean that was how -- when are those coming in and, you know, people would be coming to the Board to present their -- I mean it's not -- staff doesn't -- you know, I mean if someone doesn't show up and present their alternative language unless somebody decides to say that they want to make that motion that alternative language, but --

MR. HELLER: Real quickly, if somebody wants to make sure that either suggested language for a regulation or a particular comment is seen by all of the Board Members and considered by them, they can go ahead and send it to Diane Olson, the information's on the

notice for this meeting. And she'll have it distributed to the Board Members.

They'd also -- if they wanted to be -- to present it to the Board Members at the meeting on the 20th, they can submit it for that meeting and it will be distributed for that meeting. Or they can appear and submit written comments or testify in support or present their comments at that time.

As far as whether a particular comment or suggestion is going be incorporated into the language that the staff recommends to the Board on that date, I cannot tell you what the specifics [\*|of] how that will go. And at this point we're working on that right now.

MS. CASAZZA: Sounds good.

MR. HELLER: Thank you all very much for coming today.

And once again the information to contact myself and Diane Olson is on the notice. It's also on our website.

You can contact me at any time you'd like to provide additional comments or thoughts that come to mind and you can submit any written comments as well for my consideration or the Board Members' consideration and also alternatives, if you'd like.

And, once again, if we get information by

November 9th and it's something that we can consider and

possibly incorporate into the information -- the draft

that will be presented to the Board Members at the 20th, the meeting on the 20th, and any comments that come in after that, they can certainly be considered and presented to the Board, but there won't be time for us to incorporate into the language presented to the Board.

Thank you very much for coming today again and have a good afternoon.

MR. VINATIERI: Please note on-line that we're only twelve minutes into the lunch hour.

MS. MANDEL: The normal way that the interested parties process works is that there is a date by which people are to submit alternative language to what is is in whatever staff is going to propose. And then that is in a matrix for the Board. That's what would happen at a committee.

And then the proponent of that language would show up and tell the Board why they think that that language should be adopted in lieu of what the Board staff is presenting and Board staff's view on that language would be, "It's wrong, it doesn't make sense, it's, you know, blahdy, blahdy, blahdy," whatever the reason was for not adopting it in the first place.

And then the Board votes up or down. Now, that -- you know, there is always -- the Board is limited -- there is often limited, you know, issues for the Board to decide if they're going to decide anything and again if somebody doesn't, you know, show up to support their -- what they're proposing, that's, of

course, you know, another negative.

But normally -- sometimes things come out of the interested parties process and everybody agrees on everything or they decide, "You know what, it's not -- it's not going to break my heart if things go forward the way they are in what the staff proposal is. And I am not going to make an issue of it. It's not worth it for a variety of reasons or whatever to put that forward to the Board. And I understand everything's staff saying, I'm just going to live with it."

And then the thing goes forward basically as a consent item, in one sense, because it comes forward and staff says everybody agrees. That's -- you know, that's the usual kind of committee process.

But it may be that, you know, there is nothing in particular off this that is going to come forward and on -- one alternative that somebody might propose on the gnarly things is, you know, drop it. That might be somebody's alternative.

The Board might say, "I'm not going to drop it."

But normally that's in the interested parties process what we wind up seeing. Now, maybe other people have anticipated something different at this interested parties process, but it's just what the Board -- if the Board -- I mean the idea at this meeting would be that the Board would be voting to send regulations into the formal rulemaking process for publication.

So, if somebody has different words rather than 1 just a statement of concept, different words are easier 2 to vote on usually than statements of concept. 3 4 MR. LAMBERT: I agree. MR. SCHUTZ: And you just want to say for the 5 gnarly issues, I mean, it's almost like for alternatives 6 the rules for everything else and then -- or do you want 7 to see the language for all of the little -- I mean, the 8 smaller things? 9 MS. MANDEL: Well, you know, it's --10 It's not small. 11 MR. VINATIERI: MR. SCHUTZ: Some are smaller. 12 13 MS. MANDEL: 14

MS. MANDEL: It may be that -- I may not -- may or may not want to see language, it's just that -- it's -- that's the process that we have, the normal process that we use in committees.

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We have people who have never participated in that normal process. Joe, since he's sitting here, may have five things, one of which gets incorporated into the rules. Joe may decide that the other three or four, having heard the discussion, he's not going to make an issue of. He may not send a letter, he may not testify on them. That's --

MR. VINATIERI: If you just say the right thing, Joe's not going to say anything.

MR. LAMBERT: There is the rub.

ms. MANDEL: But if what we get for the Board meeting -- somehow it would be nice to know in advance

of the day we walk into the Board meeting whether there 1 is going to be an issue or not on something as big as 2 this. 3 MR. SCHUTZ: Are you suggesting like a drop 4 dead date to propose language if you haven't done so 5 already? 6 MS. MANDEL: It's usually kind of what we have. 7 MS. CASAZZA: Is that hard to do when the 8 revised staff draft doesn't come out until, 9 realistically, ten days before the hearing? 10 MR. HELLER: Pretty much -- Bradley Heller 11 12 again. MR. LAMBERT: When in November? 13 MR. HELLER: November 9 is the last day that we 14 can incorporate something into a draft of the rules that 15 16 we'll be providing. So, to the extent that we need a drop dead date 17 18 for inclusion, that's certainly it. But as far as a date for being presented to the 19 Board Members, if -- people could submit things up to 20 the day of the hearing. They will be submitted to the 21 22 Board Members and they can sign up to testify on that 23 day. 24 MS. MANDEL: Right, but if they have actual useful -- if it's important enough that they think it 25 should be in --26 MR. LAMBERT: Submit the language --27

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alternative language.

MR. KAMP: Are you suggesting that people could 1 submit language to your office on or before November 9? 2 November 9 is the PAN deadline? 3 MR. HELLER: It is. 4 MR. LAMBERT: We'll take that into 5 consideration at that point. 6 MS. RUWART: Our ability to --7 MR. LAMBERT: Look at it and analyze it. 8 -- incorporate and review it. MS. RUWART: 9 That's about it. MR. LAMBERT: 10 Otherwise it goes raw to the Board Members. 11 MS. CASAZZA: Get it in as soon as you can. 12 MR. HELLER: But we don't have a date, because 13 we'll look at it if comes in after -- even if it comes 14 in the day of the Board meeting and it's the thing that 15 16 we need to be doing, well, we're going to look at it. 17 So, it's --MR. LAMBERT: But if it's -- at this late date 18 in this process, if it's important to you, we would hope 19 that would you take your best stab in coming up with the 20 21 precise changes that need to be made throughout the document. 22 23 MR. VINATIERI: So, if I disagreed on the 24 bankruptcy issue. 25 MR. LAMBERT: Right. 26 MR. VINATIERI: And said 2, 3 and 4, then I 27 should send that to you?

MR. LAMBERT: Makes it easy to vote on, if

1 nothing else, right? MS. MANDEL: Because, you know, otherwise when 2 it came last time it has the appearance of everybody 3 agrees with everything, which causes the Board to treat 4 it --5 MR. VINATIERI: Differently, like a consent 6 7 deal. MR. LAMBERT: So, yeah, you ought to have it in 8 the form that it can be voted on if it's important. 9 MR. VINATIERI: So, are you going to turn me 10 11 down on that one? I'll send you a letter right now. 12 MR. HELLER: We would like to take it --13 MR. LAMBERT: We don't necessarily have the 14 ability to say yay or nay right now. 15 But I think you ought to assume that it's not 16 going to change and then submit your alternative 17 18 language. That would be the prudent thing to do. 19 MR. VINATIERI: I like when you talk like that. 20 MR. SCHUTZ: There are also -- well, they're 21 prior to this meeting that have alternative language for 2.2 different things that didn't get incorporated, we just 23 would say, well -- is that going to be part of the 24 matrix? 25 26 MS. MANDEL: You know, I sent them a lot of language changes and we haven't sat down on all of them, 27

but most of them were editorial.

But -- I mean usually what happens at the end of this process is -- is somebody has been sort of keeping track and then it's do you want to take that to the Board and force them to vote on that or not?

Just because somebody made some language

Just because somebody made some language suggestion doesn't -- you know, we do have -- we do have whatever this thing -- where is it -- this matrix (indicating) which, you know, supposedly covered pretty much everything that people said.

MR. VINATIERI: And the reality is you've done a very, very, very, very, very good job taking all that stuff and synthesizing it down to where it's at.

MS. MANDEL: Presumably, at this point, you're back to the people who have some issue which --

MR. LAMBERT: If you don't comment now, I think we're going to assume you've been satisfied by the changes and the dialogue that occurred up till now.

I think that's a safe assumption. So, yeah, if they still -- if they made a complaint four meetings ago and it hasn't been addressed yet, they better renew it.

MR. KAMP: Well, are you going to -- there's I nobody from the California Tax Reform Association here -- you can argue why they're not here or should be or whatever, the deadlines you are putting out, will somebody communicate to them?

MR. LAMBERT: Yeah, we -- I think that's why he gave me the language that he did now because I told him right after the last meeting.

1	MR. KAMP: The November 9?
2	MR. LAMBERT: all editorial comments
3	MR. KAMP: The November 9 deadline, just make
4	sure they know that.
5	MS. RUWART: If you would like well, anybody
6	else?
7	MR. LAMBERT: I'm not going to track him down
8	in Malaysia or
9	MS. RUWART: I just want to clarify, staff will
10	contact Lenny Goldberg and Cal-Tax.
11	You kind of waved your hand and said, "And
12	anybody else."
13	I don't know who that is.
14	MR. KAMP: I don't know either, to be honest
15	with you.
16	MS. CASAZZA: Well, the interested parties that
16 17	MS. CASAZZA: Well, the interested parties that you list in your matrix, they have made comments. It
17	you list in your matrix, they have made comments. It
17 18	you list in your matrix, they have made comments. It might be fair to them to let them know what the what
17 18 19	you list in your matrix, they have made comments. It might be fair to them to let them know what the what the deadlines are.
17 18 19 20	you list in your matrix, they have made comments. It might be fair to them to let them know what the what the deadlines are.  MR. LAMBERT: Yes.
17 18 19 20 21	you list in your matrix, they have made comments. It might be fair to them to let them know what the what the deadlines are.  MR. LAMBERT: Yes.  MS. OLSON: To talk about Marcy and I do
17 18 19 20 21 22	you list in your matrix, they have made comments. It might be fair to them to let them know what the what the deadlines are.  MR. LAMBERT: Yes.  MS. OLSON: To talk about Marcy and I do interested parties meetings with business taxes and
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	you list in your matrix, they have made comments. It might be fair to them to let them know what the what the deadlines are.  MR. LAMBERT: Yes.  MS. OLSON: To talk about Marcy and I do interested parties meetings with business taxes and stuff and we can do a notice to people and notify
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	you list in your matrix, they have made comments. It might be fair to them to let them know what the what the deadlines are.  MR. LAMBERT: Yes.  MS. OLSON: To talk about Marcy and I do interested parties meetings with business taxes and stuff and we can do a notice to people and notify them the same people that we notified for this
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	you list in your matrix, they have made comments. It might be fair to them to let them know what the what the deadlines are.  MR. LAMBERT: Yes.  MS. OLSON: To talk about Marcy and I do interested parties meetings with business taxes and stuff and we can do a notice to people and notify them the same people that we notified for this meeting let them know that we have a after deadline

2	MS. OLSON: To take it into consideration.
	MR. LAMBERT: Yeah, that's fair, that would be
3	good.
4	MS. OLSON: To incorporate the language?
5	MR. LAMBERT: That's great.
6	MS. OLSON: I can provide Brad and Carole, but
7	business taxes, when they do have alternatives that the
8	they're showing that the Board Members are able to vote
9	on is what Marcy's talking about.
10	I can show them.
11	MS. RUWART: We're more than
12	MS. MANDEL: But the e-mail alternatives are
13	only if somebody I mean, people walk away from a lot
14	of stuff whether they think what staff has done is
15	absolutely right or not.
16	MR. LAMBERT: That's a great idea.
17	MS. MANDEL: People do walk away from things
18	that they feel strongly about because they don't
19	MS. RUWART: Sure.
20	MS. MANDEL: to take it to the Board.
21	MR. SCHUTZ: November 1st, that means staff's
22	new version won't be ready yet?
23	You just want to refer them to any differences
24	between the September 27th version or is staff going
25	back and definitely coming out with their new version
26	after the November 1st deadline, so, do we tell if we
27	tell them, "Look at the September 27th version."?

MS. RUWART: My preference would be the

September 27th version. And I have already incorporated some comments, but it is a lot easier for me to all work from the September 27th version --MR. LAMBERT: Okay. MS. RUWART: -- than to have rolling versions. And, of course, where there's discrepancies, that's part of staff's job to attempt to resolve them when you have competing comments. But since those are already posted, that would be the best way to do it. MR. LAMBERT: Okay. MS. RUWART: Is there anything else? MR. LAMBERT: Then this meeting is adjourned. ---000---

1	REPORTER'SCERTIFICATE
2	
3	State of California )
4	) ss
5	County of Sacramento )
6	
7	I, BEVERLY D. TOMS, Hearing Reporter for the
8	California State Board of Equalization certify that on
9	October 18, 2006 I recorded verbatim, in shorthand, to
10	the best of my ability, the proceedings in the
11	above-entitled hearing; that I transcribed the shorthand
12	writing into typewriting; and that the preceding pages,
13	pages 1 through 18, pages 41 through 59, pages 89
14	through 99 and pages 109 through 129 constitute a
15	complete and accurate transcription of the shorthand
16	writing.
17	
18	Dated: October 22, 2006.
19	
20	
21	
22	BEVERLY D. TOMS
23	Hearing Reporter
24	
25	
26	
27	

1	
2	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
3	
4	State of California )
5	) ss
6	County of Sacramento )
7	
8	I, JULI PRICE JACKSON Hearing Reporter for the
9	California State Board of Equalization certify that on
10	October 18, 2006 I recorded verbatim, in shorthand, to
11	the best of my ability, the proceedings in the
12	above-entitled hearing; that I transcribed the shorthand
13	writing into typewriting; and that the preceding pages,
14	pages 19 through 40, pages 60 through 88, pages 100
15	through 108 and pages 130 through 146, constitute a
16	complete and accurate transcription of the shorthand
17	writing.
18	
19	Dated: October 22, 2006
20	
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23	JULI PRICE JACKSON
24	Hearing Reporter
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